ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,74 —New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe with liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th Dec.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and **CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS** procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and **MISSIONARIES** booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and **SOVEREIGNS** at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 560.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec. 1902
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec. 1902
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4651	17th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2.771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 19 3

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 419-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X...., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903,

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,011 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 21st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th December, 1902.

King, King & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firr m[illegible] [illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU" Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,321 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 22nd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(Established 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to England and the Co[illegible]
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Ameri[illegible] and Australi[illegible]
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SA[illegible] CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS. OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS
SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS' LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.
BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

CURZON & Co.,
[illegible]IGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
[illegible]VANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS, REQUISITES.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE following TEAS are sure to be cordially welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1	8	0
ORANGE PEKOE	1	6	0

A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs.	a.	24 months per month, Rs.	a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71	0	38	12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89	8	48	4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99	12	54	0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99	12	54	0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,560	141	8	77	0
HORIZONTAL GRANDS (THREE LEGS)					
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109	0	59	4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163	8	89	0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154	8	84	0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168	0	91	8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190	12	103	12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!
GET YOUR
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
FROM
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
AND RELY ON THE QUALITY FOR WHICH YOU PAY.

The best and largest stock of real
AMBER CIGAR
AND
CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
Sterling Silver TUBES with fine AMBER HOLDERS.
Real Meerschaum PIPES, fancy, plain, and with Silver rims.
Real Crocodile, Lizard, Russian and Morocco Leather
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
Buck, Antelope, Kangaroo and India-rubber TOBACCO POUCHES,
Sterling Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES.
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
Continental, and all the qualities of the best INDIAN CIGARS, and our own High-Class, Genuine
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1902.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
XMAS CAKES.

		Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	... ...	1	0	per lb.
Do. do. Chocolate Iced	... ...	1	4	,,
Do. do. Almond Iced	... ...	1	8	,,

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will be held in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY the 19th instant, at 4-30 P. M.

HENDERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

TRAINED NURSES.

TRAINED MEDICAL and SURGICAL NURSES are available for Private Cases. Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

A MEETING of those interested in the BOMBAY HORSE and DOG SHOW will be held in Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 6-15 P.M.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a Half will be ISSUED between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan), from SUNDAY, the 14th, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st December, 1902, both days inclusive, available for return up to midnight of the 14th January, 1903.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations, or from the Undersigned.

To and from DELHI for CORONATION DURBAR Special Concession at SINGLE FARE has been granted. For Particulars apply at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 1st December, 1902.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1903-1904.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries as required by Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act have been completed as far as practicable in the Ward Assessment Books, for the several Wards of the City, for the year 1903-1904, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector, between the 20th instant and 16th proximo

I also give notice under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any Rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 16th January, 1903.

Complaints must be made by the property-owners themselves or by a person duly deputed to act for them in the matter under Stamped Power of Attorney.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th December, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

COMPRISING THE

G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MINERAL AXLE AND MINERAL CYLINDER OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun Fire,) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the above OILS during the 11 months commencing from 1st February 1903.

2 Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3 The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each tender without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th December, 1902.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality under section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its Branches, Drainage, Water Works, Road-making, Architecture, etc., etc., and possess ability to administer the various departments employed on the Engineering works of a large City. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Engineers possessing knowledge of Sanitary Engineering.

4. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is at present fixed by law at Rs. 1,200 and the maximum at Rs. 1,500. The Corporation have requested the Local Government to amend the Municipal Act by raising the maximum salary to Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and Government have expressed their intention to introduce legislation for this purpose at an early date. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding Leave Rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay, or to Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London. The Corporation are taking steps for the amendment of the existing Rules so as to admit of the Executive Engineer retiring, after 15 years' approved service, on a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications, which should be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London, so as to reach them not later than the 15th of February, 1903.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Offices in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th of January, 1903.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

COMPRISING THE

G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, SHORT LENGTHS OF RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, WHEELS AND TYRES, WASTE PAPER, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th December, 1902, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper, at Jhansi.

TENDERS—These must be made on the Company's authorized Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of the Offer.

NOTE—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper' Office, Parel, 9th December, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

IN AID OF
THE POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS'
CORONATION FETE.
THE GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
Advertised for 12th instant and which was
POSTPONED on account of the unsettled
state of the Weather,
WILL BE HELD AT THE
ESPLANADE BANDSTAND
ON THURSDAY, 18TH INSTANT, AT 9 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Madame SCHULTZ, Mrs. L. W. MICHAEL, Miss EMILY DAY, Mr. THOS. ASHFORD, Mr. G. E. THOMAS, Mr. S. H. CLARKE, and Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH.

ADMISSION Re. 1, each.
Reserved Tables, Annas 8 each.
Tables Reserved at the door, Re. 1 each.
Tickets at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Medows Street, Fort.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates:—

1st Class Return........................Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return........................Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES including Coal Steam Country (Sitarampore or Cannon's Navigation) (more or less) to the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

2. The terms of contract and other particulars can be obtained on application during Office hours, to the Superintendent from whom also a set of Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rupee one.

3. All covers must have the name of the contracting party legibly written on the outside.

E. TOMKINS, CAPT., R. A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.
Gun Carriage Factory Office, Bombay, 12th December, 1902.

P. W. D. BURMA.

NOTICE.

WANTED

TEMPORARY ENGINEERS and UPPER SUBORDINATES for the Buildings and Roads Branch.

Age, technical education, qualifications including linguistic attainments and last salary should all be fully stated, and copies forwarded of all certificates with history of services.

Applications will be received by the Undersigned till the 31st January 1903.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D. Burma.
Rangoon, 4th December, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 66 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another .....Plaintiff.
vs.
ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions, and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

The most successful PIANOS ever built
for the Climate of India are those
manufactured by
ERARD,
BLUTHNER, and
SCHIEDMAYER
and SOEHNE.
FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & Co., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEST SADDLERY,
STABLE KITS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS and
RUBBER TYRES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS
FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR SUITS
AT MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM & BROS.,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
WHERE ALSO A
MONSTROUS STOCK OF HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
HAS JUST BEEN
UNPACKED FROM WELL-KNOWN
ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.
INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED.
THE CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE,
No. 1, CRAWFORD MARKET.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.
Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions,
Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1¼ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe..	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at ...	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at ...	14	0	0
in 4 oz. phials at ...	20	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS,
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper, Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model, Riche, fitted with Ball Bearing, free Wheel, and Bowden Triumph Pattern Brake, a perfect Mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

CLEARANCE SALE of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELLERY, of all discriptions. Charming Presents for the Season, 20 per cent. descount off our Nett Cash Prices,—H. VOGEL & Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.—Turkeys at Annas 12 per lb.; Geese at Annas 12 per lb.; Ducks at Annas 7 per lb.

WANTED capable and experienced NURSE or AYAH for baby of six months. Apply "M." Somerset House, Cumbala Hill.

WANTED an ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER to supervise works at Port Canning. Active men of practical experience chiefly in surveying and plotting fields preferred. Apply DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ld.

WANTED PUPILS for Accountancy and Commercial Exams, of London, Terms moderate. Apply S.B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

FOR THE MILLION.—New Stock just received. Men's Tan Lace Shoes, The "Million," Rs. 3, and Boots Rs. 4-4 per pair. Sterling Value,—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

REAL HAND SEWN Men's Best Quality Tan Oxford Lace Shoes, Rs. 5; Boots, Rs. 6-10. Latest and most fashionable shapes, entirely new stock.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

BOYS and GIRLS.—New Stock of Boys, and Girl's Boots and Shoes now on view, hard wearing qualities at Moderate Prices.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLDALLS, &c, SPECIAL SHOW.—Large new Stock of Trunks, Bags, &c., now on view. Splendid Selection. Moderate Prices. All Leather Goods. Guaranteed Solid Leather. No Cardboard allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUS IN URBE," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12, Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A Postcard will obtain you Samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties,—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

VISITORS TO DELHI DURBAR will get BRAND NEW CYCLES on HIRE. Terms liberal WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay and Main Street, Poona.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

REAL CAMEL-HAIR RUGS, the warmest and the lightest Covering for Cold Weather. Just the thing for Delhi Durbar. A new Consignment just landed. —M. BRESLAUER and Co.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

CORONATION STUDIO.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have OPENED their CORONATION STUDIO at DELHI DURBAR CAMP, and are prepared to undertake all kinds of Photographic work. They have taken nearly 200 interesting Photographs of the recent Manœuvres and they can be seen and purchased at their Coronation Studio, situated near Central Camp.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 48 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Office.

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From Ans. 4 to Rs 160.
TRICYCLE and ROCKING HORSES,
THREE DIFFERENT SIZES.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
EVERY HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.
LEATHER GOODS.
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From Ans. 8 to Rs. 5.
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FRENCH AND ENGLISH SWEETS,
40 Different Kinds, From Ans. 12 to Rs. 4-8 lb.
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Ans. 4 and Ans. 8.
MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CUTLERY,
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OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
" a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

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INSURED AGAINST BY THE
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LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

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Supersed in Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal, &c
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay
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Proprietor:—
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and [illegible]ctual. One Lozenge alone gives relief, [illegible]ple, but sure in action, they can be [illegible]en by the most delicate.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

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AND
SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES.
OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,
Entrance, Rs. 3; Class fee Rs. 5.
Ladies admitted.
F. D. MASTER, B.A.

SALE.

SURPLUS ELECTRICAL STOCK, Dinamos, Arc, Incandescent Lamps, Fittings, Telephones, Bells, Wires, Cables, Lathes, Drilling, Punching and Polishing Machines, Workshop Tools and Materials SOLD at HALF PRICE to clear premises.

NOTICE.

OUR Constituents are hereby requested to REMOVE before the 31st of January, 1903, any of their goods lying with us either for repairs or otherwise, and to note the CHANGE of our ADDRESS from 1st of February, 1903, when our OFFICE and SHOW ROOM will be SHIFTED from Hornby Row to APOLLO STREET, SIRDAR'S PALACE.

C. JOST & Co.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House on Thursday, the 18th December, 1902, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of 154 cases Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs, two hogsheads Whisky, 163 bags Sugar, 10 cases Lampware, one case Violins and Banjoes, Varnish and Paint, one bale Raw Cotton Waste, one case Umbrella Handles, 2 cases Toilet Requisites, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Cigarette Papers, one case Sample Garden Seeds, Condensed Milk, Steel Files and Cements, Packages Aval Roots and Bark, Native Drugs, Gunny Bags, Tins of Chunam, China Clay and Sizing Grease, Rosin, Drums, Turpentine, one case Fire Crackers, Sample Matches, Hoops, Bars and Sheets Iron, Galvanized Sheets, Iron Bolts and Nuts, Coil-Steels, Empty Kerosine Oil Tins, Iron Pipes and Tubes, Planks, one case Acid, Deck Chairs and various other Articles. Also unserviceable Dead Stock and Waste and Torn Paper.

The SALE will commence at 1 P.M. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods must be cleared within one week from the sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

J. S. HEANEY,
for Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 11th December, 1902.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

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VATCHA BROS'.
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For Carriage Rubber Tyres, Cycles, Accessories, Nickelplating, Enamelling, Repairing Cycles, &c.

☞ One second-hand LANDAU CARRIAGE, in sound condition, by E. Kesterton of London, (England).

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DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

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Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Superior to any imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT
TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE
HOODS, QUITE NEW.
Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
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LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited,

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GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., situate at Rayapuram, Madras.

(Sale to take place in Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Gokuldas Naranji and Soratjee Cursetjee Sett, the trustees for the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., by virtue of an indenture dated 26th January, 1897, sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, 1903, at 4 p.m., all the estate and interest of the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., hereafter called the said Company in all the piece of land at Rayapuram in Madras, hereafter briefly described and all and singular the mill's engine houses, boiler house, warehouse, and other buildings standing thereon, and all and singular the engines, boiler, mill-gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, tools, fixtures, and other plants, placed on used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises and used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The Mills are at Rayapuram in the City of Madras, and consists of two mills erected on a large piece of land, admeasuring about 29,600 square yards, surrounded by a pucca built wall. The spinning mills are believed to be equipped with machinery which is in good working order, with the exception of few, and the greater part of the machinery is of the modern principle, and the whole consists of about 22,000 spindles.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, list of machinery, application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustomjee and Kola, solicitors for the said trustees, at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 17th December, 1902. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED INTESTATE AND UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed intestate and unserviceable properties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 CASES AND 30 BALES PAPERS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following cases and bales of papers—

On account and risk of Essabhai Caderbhoy Sawai—
K. K. S. 1-4—4 cases papers ex s s Ehrenfels.
On account and risk of the concerned—
E. K. R. J. 5, 7-9—4 bales papers ex. s. s. Imperatrix.
E. K. R. J. 1-4, 6-10—8 „ „ „ Tirol.
E. K. R. F. 1-6 —6 „ „ „ „
E. K. J. 2-5 } 5 „ „ „ „
E. K. 1
E. K. S. 4321, 1-5 } 6 „
E. K. S. 4521, 2-4
E. K. 2012-22 —11 cases „ „
E. K. 4519, 1-9 —9 bales „ „ Tanninfels.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

A lot of fancy flower pots, flower baskets and fancy coloured figures, suitable for Christmas and New Year's present, will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built rubber tyred landau in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with a chestnut Arab, 14-1, 5 years, very quiet, and a set of harness.
1 powerful grey Arab, 14-2, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness, a very good mover.
1 second-hand strong-built dog-cart.
The property of Poorunmull Gooljee Singani, Esq.
1 bay waler, 15-2 hands, about 7 years old, goes in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar:—

Consisting of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 light hanging lamps, rich table lamps with duplex burners, wall lamps, hall lamps, telescopic standard floor lamps, fancy goods, bronze teapoys, flower pots, polished brass, tea kettles on stand with spirit lamps, hurricane hand lanterns, majolica trays, coloured glass veranda lanterns, spare globes, chimneys, founts, burners and miscellaneous goods.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th December, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT JAIL OR IMAMWARA STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, by order of the second Transferee Mr. Ruttonsey Karrumsey of a certain indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st December, 1895, and made between Shaik Abdul Rehman Bin Shaik Aboo Bucker Patway of the one part and Amratlal Tooseydass of the other part under an indenture of second transfer of Mortgage dated 21st September, 1899, and made between one Girdhardass Ghanshandass, since deceased, of the one part and the said Ruttonsey Carrameey of the other part and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the said Shaik Abdul Rehman Bin Shaik Aboo Bucker Patway, sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises the right, title and interest of the said Shaik Abdul Rehman Bin Shaik Aboo Bucker Patway, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at 4 p.m., in the portion of the undermentioned property which remains unsold.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 3210 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 728, New No. 133-4, old Survey No. 2487—2497, New Survey No. 3615, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2419 (a), 3421 (b), 3420—3453—454 (1), 3454 (2)(3) (4), 3453 (1) (2) (3), 3456—3457 and street Nos. 82,84,15, 868A, 6,10, 678 809, 1416 16A 1718 all which premises are situate at and on the northern side of Jail or Imamwara Street in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North and East and the South by the Jail or Imamwara Street Road and on or towards the West by the property of Mirza Alli Khan Mahomed Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs MIRZA & MIRZA, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Menesse and Co., Auctioneers, and opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co. the valuable and handsome, French polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, cabinets, marble top table, teapoys, almira, bedstead, cupboards, dressing and washband tables, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy, in good order, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Brussel's carpets, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 112 SIAM INDIAN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Messrs Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jehangirjee Maneckjee Contractor.

112 Siam Indian first class teak squares, about 117 tons.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE SIGNAL STATION AT CUMBALLA HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned the building materials of the building known as the Signal Station at Cumballa Hill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Incandescent electric lamps of different voltage and candle power.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th December, 1902.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,
480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR BUYING
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
TYPEWRITERS,
CARBONS, RIBBONS,
AND
ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL
MACHINES.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£92 3/4	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/2	= − 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/4	= + 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/4	= + 1/16
2 months hence	22 1/4	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	48	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	= − 1/2
Berlin	20·45 1/4	= − 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 7/8	= − 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=
6 „ „ „	3 3/4 pr ct	= − 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= − 1/4
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= − 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= „

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 3-4 Dec.-Jan. Tone dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 6 1-4d.

Wheat.—Club No. 1, 30 3-4, Dec.-Jan. Sellers.

Coffee.—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.

Arrival—Steamer Yola.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·54 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April.
4·50 plus 4	4·50 plus 5	4·50 plus 5	4·50 plus 5
Apl.-May	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·50 plus 4	4·50 plus 4	4·50 plus 4	4·50 plus 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	44,000 bales.
„ Do. last year	51,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	15,000 „
„ „ Continent	51,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8·75 plus ·10
Futures, month of Dec.	8·44 plus ·15
Do. do. March	8·35 plus ·13

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-16 plus 1-16
Futures month of March	8·32 plus ·10
Do. June	8·45 plus ·10
Tone at close	firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 15th December, 1902:—

Cotton	12,155 bales.
Wheat	17,548 cwts.
Linseed	2,641 „
Rapeseed	1,493 „
Gingellyseed	38,295 „
Poppyseed	991 „
Groundnuts	114 „
Castorseed	2,658 „
Rice	7,227 „
Myrabollams	1,822 „
Cottonseed	7,188 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	117
Shanghai 30 „ „	163
Japan 30 „ „	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet

Cash	Rs. 97-7
1st Settlement	Rs. 97-6

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8 4	
Forward April-May	7 13	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready } Do. Forward }	5 6	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 14	
Do. Gujarat forward April May		6 5
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8 4	
Forward April-May	7 8	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	24	
Forward April-May.	24 4	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby		35 3-4
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	37 4	
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	36 3-4	
25 „ „	36	
50 „ „	35	
Black Kutnee	32 4	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	37,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.
4·54	4·53	4·53	4·53	4·53	4·54	4·54	4·54

COTTON.—The market continues firm, with a fair enquiry from shippers for ready cotton to cover December shipments. Moderate sales are reported at Colaba this afternoon, at slightly higher rates than those current yesterday.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	156	—	25 Dec
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169	161	—	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	169	161	—	do
Belati, M G	179	173	—	do
Khandesh, (M G)	—	168	—	do
Domangaum Poolgaum	181	175	—	do
Oomra good staple	186	180	175	do
Akola do				
Khamgaum do	180	174	—	do
Karanja do				
Broach do	—	202	—	195 25 Mar.

Paper Currency Reserve on December 7th, 1902.

	Rs
Silver Coin	14,95,21,287
Gold Coin and Bullion	8,79,47,517
Govt Securities	9,99,99,946
Total	33,74,68,750

SHARES.—
Maneckjee Petit Mills Rs. 1765.
Bank of Bombay Rs. 1,297 1-2.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-5-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 „
Do New	23-12 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 6
Bombay	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-2
Do. 17 1-2	59-3

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	22 1-4

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

The memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 6th December states:—Excepting light showers in one taluka of Bijapur there was no rain in any part of the affected area. Since the close of the week rain has fallen in five talukas of Bijapur and two of Sholapur. The prices of food-grains fell in all the affected districts except Ahmedabad, where they were stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result shows a decrease of 1,901 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	609	635	26	—
Dependants	176	86	—	90
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	14,065	12,228	...	1,837
Total	14,850	12,949	...	Net 1,901

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows:—

District.	On Relief works including dependants.	On Gratuitous Relief.
Sholapur	+142	−637
Ahmedabad	−206	−343
Bijapur	...	−52
Ahmednagar	...	−82
Poona	...	−118
Net Total	−64	−1,837

Two small works under Civil Agency were opened in Sholapur.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	785	14069	14854
Central Provinces	17	1843	1860
Total British Provinces	802	15912	16714
Native States.			
Rajputana States	—	606	606
Baroda	960	4060	[illegible]
Bombay Native States	256	1216	[illegible]
Total Native States	1216	5882	7098
Grand Total	2018	21794	23812

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	770	[illegible]	12952	− 1902
Central Provinces	370	[illegible]	2931	+ 1071
Total British Provinces	1090	14796	15886	− 828
Native States.				
Rajputana States	—	681	681	+ 78
Baroda	1581	4351	5938	+ 918
Bombay Native States	175	919	1124	− 348
Total Native States	1762	5984	7746	+ 648
Grand Total	2852	20780	23632	− 180

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 17th December 1902.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in R. M. L. Gun Drill.
No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. The following promotion has been ordered in No. 2 Company:—Gr T Brooks to be Bombr in No. 3 Sub-Divn with effect from the 1st December 1902.

3. There will be a Meeting of Officers and N.-C. Officers of No. 2 Coy. at the Nesbit Lane Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday) after drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Conversazione will be held at the Head-quarters Nesbit Lane, on Friday, the 19th instant. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. sharp. Tickets to admit member and one lady, Re. 1. Non-members and Ladies Re. 1 each. Tickets may be obtained from members of the Entertainment Committee—Sergt H J Long, Br P Hunter, Gr J Whitehead, Sergt-Instr H Selley and the Hon secy Gr F S Dawson

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 17th December 1902.

1. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue to-day (Wednesday) the 17th inst. at 8-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki. Rifles to be carried. Belts and Side Arms not to be worn.

2. "A", "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday the 18th inst., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 8 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

3. The above Company parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

4. The Delhi Contingent will leave by Special Train from Colaba, at 1-55 p.m. (Bombay time) on Saturday next, the 20th instant.
The Detachment will Parade at Colaba Station at 1-15 p.m. with their baggage. Dress—Drill order, without puttee.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 17th to 31st January 1903 both days inclusive.

The Commandant hopes that every member of the Corps will do his utmost to attend for at least six days, consecutive if possible. Two Parades will be held each day, one from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and the other from 5-45 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Commandant believes that these hours will enable members to attend regularly for six days without serious interference with their daily Civil duties. The co-operation of Heads of Departments and Firms in Bombay has been solicited.

As it will be impossible for the whole of the Corps to attend at one time, the time during which the Camp will be standing will be broken up into two periods; 1st Period 17th to 23rd, 2nd Period 24th to 31st January 1903. The Syllabus of Instruction will be the same for each period.

Members are requested to inform the Officers Commanding their Companies without delay during which of the above periods they will be able to attend the Camp. Cadet Companies will not go into Camp, but will attend Saturday afternoon parades at the Camp.

A "CENTRAL NEWS" telegram from The Hague gives the report of a serious mishap to a Dutch military detachment in Achin. A party of forty-five men under Lieutenant de Kok were sailing down a river in a barge when they were fired on by a party of Achinese. The barge sank and the and twenty men were drowned.

To find an ex-bluejacket an M. P. is a novelty. Mr. J. A. Boyd, returned for Melbourne at the late Victorian General Election, boasts of having served her late Majesty as an A. B. Since he quitted the navy and emigrated to Australia, Mr. Boyd has amassed much wealth. He is an ardent Imperialist.

IN retiring from Parliament, as he will at the next General Election, the Earl of Dalkeith is taking the unusual, but very courteous, course, of going round the constituency of Roxburghshire, holding meetings and thanking the electors for their support.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GREAVES—December 15, at the Briars, Bramhall Park, Cheadle Hulme, the wife of Herbert R Greaves, of a daughter.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 0-37m., 0-37a. Low water, 6-41m., 6-22a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p. m.
Evening Party to the Maharaja of Mysore, Pedder Road, 9-30 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bancoora entered and Avaristan and Ponani left the Dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers China and Tirol entered the dock on Monday and the steamers Khandalla and Sultan yesterday. The steamer Caspian left on Monday.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS MAZAGON.—On Friday next, at 5-30 p.m., Miss Fulton will distribute the prizes in the Boys' School room. The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton will preside. All friends of the mission are invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Sydney will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch at 8-30 a.m., on the 18th December (to-morrow). Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Chaturbhooj Jumnadas, residing at Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Monday, his room was broken into, and currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,253 were abstracted from three boxes. The entrance into the room was effected by forcing open a window.

CLOTHING FOR THE DURBAR.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sullivan charged Jivan Bhana, a butler, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6-6-0 belonging to Miss M. S. Davidson. Accused was engaged on Monday by the complainant who arrived in Bombay on Friday on her way to the Delhi Durbar. She gave him Rs. 10 in order to buy warm clothing for himself. He returned in a drunken condition and carrying wearing apparel valued at about Rs. 3-10-0. The Magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ONE YEAR FOR A TURBAN.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Shilloo Elaiza, an old offender, was charged with stealing a turban valued at Rs. 10. The evidence showed that the accused entered the house of a woman named Chundri in Kamatipura on Monday last, and having picked up the turban, which had been left on a peg, walked away with it. He was going along the road with the turban under his arm, when he was arrested by a policeman on suspicion. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Prevost and Officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Tredilis, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m., today at Messrs W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant:—

March	The Advance Guard	Hume
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse	Blean	Marges
Selection	A Chinese Honeymoon	Talbot
Barndance	Baston Belle	Godfrey
Selection	Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
Marionet Solo	Nactarno No. 2	Chopin

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

ANOTHER ALLEGED WILL FORGERY CASE.

Jetha Visram, Rattansey Virji, Jairam Hansraj, and Gangji Jetha, all Hindus, were charged—accused No. 1 with the forgery of the will of Gopal Visram, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 with abetment of the forgery. They were further charged with perjury and using as genuine a forged document, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Davar instructed by Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 3; and Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia for the other accused.

Suleman Gulam Hussein, cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said that he was in the service of Govind and Jetha for about fourteen years in some transactions he had a one anna share with his masters, who were very kind to him. He was an insolvent now. Six months after he left the service, he received Rs. 400 from his masters. He was not present at the discussion regarding Ajbai's ornaments. He was present when the receipt for the ornaments was given. Jetha and Govind asked him to make a copy of a document. He was surprised, when he was called in, and told them he would not do any dirty work. When witness refused to do the work, Jetha abused him. They then called Shivji and asked him to make the copy. He was at the Pedi that day till eight o'clock in the evening. He did not see Shivji making a copy of the will in the Pedi. Shivji and others went out, and when Shivji returned witness asked him and was informed that he had written a will of Gopal Visram. Witness told him that he had done a very wrong thing. When Jetha returned to the Pedi he took a hundi and signed the copy which Shivji had made. The attesting witnesses Dossa and Canji put their signatures to the document in his presence. When Jetha and the attesting witnesses put their signature to the documents, witness felt that they all were doing a wrong thing. Witness, continuing, said that he was asked by Tadiwalla, Jetha and others to make an affidavit in support of the will, but witness refused to do so. Witness was asked by Mr. Cama, Solicitor, if he would make an affidavit and witness said he did not like to make one.

The court adjourned till this morning.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

The Physician in charge of St. George's Hospital will gratefully receive any presents of fruit, cake, wine, and game, etc., for the use of the patients in St. George's Hospital during the Christmas Season.

REALISTIC SERMON.

CONGREGATION FLIES PANICSTRICKEN FROM CHURCH.

THE vicar of one of the poorest parishes of Naples who is of a realistic turn of mind arranged the other Sunday to preach a special sermon on the torments of hell. On his instructions the sacristan and several of his friends at the most dramatic part of the sermon groaned dismally and shook chains. The effect on the congregation exceeded the vicar's expectations. A panic took place in the church, and in the stampede to get out a number of women were thrown down and severely injured.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Nanji Morarji against the Municipal Commissioner of the city of Bombay, in which plaintiff claimed that the defendant may be restrained from erecting or maintaining erected, certain latrines in the close vicinity of his house; and that in the alternative, the defendant be ordered to pay Rs. 4,000 by way of damages, etc. Mr. Starling and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff is the owner of a house situate in Hamal Lane, Lower Colaba, consisting of a ground floor, two upper floors and an attic. He lately spent about Rs. 2,000 towards certain repairs and alterations, which he was directed to effect by the defendant. In July last, the Municipality commenced excavations and filled in the foundation for the erection of a row of latrines, about eleven in number, towards the north of the plaintiff's house. The latrines, he said, would be a source of great nuisance to himself and his tenants, and he found that the proposed erection had already the effect of deterring intending tenants from occupying the house. In the north wall of the house there was only one window on the ground floor, which would have to be kept constantly closed, and this would further diminish the value of the property. It was used only for residential purposes, and plaintiff submitted that the defendant was not entitled to erect, or maintain erected, any latrines in close proximity thereto, as they would have a most deleterious effect on the health of the occupants, etc.

The defendant admitted that certain alterations had been carried out in respect of the house in question at the instance of the Executive Engineer, but defendant believed that the total cost thereof would not exceed Rs. 600. The total value of the house was only about Rs. 2,737. It was denied that the latrines would be a nuisance to the plaintiff or the tenants of the house, or that the window on the ground-floor, which opens on a chowk by the side of a privy, would have to be constantly closed. It was further denied that the latrines would have any deleterious effect on the health of the occupants of the house. Defendant said that the neighbourhood in which the house is situated, is an extremely dirty neighbourhood, and it was desirable, in the interests of the persons residing therein and of the public at large, that the latrines should be erected. They should be arranged in such a way that no nuisance of any kind would be caused. Defendant submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship and the respective counsel, with the parties, visited the locality yesterday. The hearing stands adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	6	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Kharatalao and Khumbharwada	4	4	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	7	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	24	22	107
Total plague deaths to date	121 644	101,107	
Same date last year	22	23	132

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 708 as against 751 during the previous week. Of the total number 122 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 11 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 760 which included 151 deaths from plague.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 16.

Tuesday.—The barometer has fallen except in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier districts and in the South East of the Peninsular, where it has risen slightly to briskly. The depression from Persia has apparently entered the Central India plateau and adjacent districts, but it has continued to fill up, and is now of no importance. It has given light falls of snow in Kashmir. The cyclonic storm in the south of the Bay has filled up. Heavy rain amounting to 7 1-2 inches has fallen at Nellore and 1 1-2 inches at Masulipatam. Light showers have been fairly general in the South of the Peninsula and north-westerly to westerly winds are blowing in central and lower Burma, which may indicate the approach of a depression from the east. The mean temperature during the past 24 hours was in very large excess in the central parts of the country. It was in slight to large defect in the south east of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The extreme day temperature has been from 7° to 11° in defect of normal at Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Bellary and Bangalore and 5° to 8° in excess at Raipur, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Neemuch and Jhansi. The minimum continues to be in large excess of normal in almost all districts. The temperature ranged from 90° at Cochin to 43° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in all districts except in Lower Sind, Rajputana, the United Provinces and Gujarat, where it is cloudless. Humidity shows a large increase at Bellary, Masulipatam, Cochin, Ratnagiri, Saugor, Dwarka, Bhuj and Karachi.

Rain.—About an inch and a quarter has fallen at Masulipatam and light to moderate showers at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Bangalore, Calicut, Karwar, Ratnagiri and Karachi.

Weather.—The isobars indicate a small area of low pressure on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Cochin, where the weather is squally and slightly unsettled. Conditions are slightly favourable for local showers in the Madras Presidency, over the South Deccan and on the West Coast between Cochin and Ratnagiri. Weather in the Punjab is slightly unsettled and local rain seems likely.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Second Entries closed at 6 p.m. Tuesday December 16.

The Colonial Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 11.
12 Captain Benwell's ch aus m Aureole by Goldreef 5 years by wire

The Christmas Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 3.
4 Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3
5 Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Young Taissee 13 2 1-2
6 Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's ch a h Deenar 13 2 1-2

The Beginner's Plate—Distance 1-2 mile
1st Entries 4
5 Messrs De Souza and Tayeb's b a h Kapurthalla 13 3

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 16th December, 1902.

A CORRESPONDENT who had an opportunity at Granton, near Edinburgh, of inspecting the new motor bus shortly to appear in the streets of the Metropolis, was much struck with the picturesqueness of the vehicle. The 'bus, by its bright scarlet coating, will add a new note of colour to the metropolitan streets. It is light in build, and altogether a model little vehicle, novel in style and dainty in general appearance.

AT latest mail advices the Melbourne Trades Hall Council was negotiating with Mr. Tom Mann with a view to his appointment as chief organizer under that body. The council is composed of delegates from a hundred affiliated trades, and membership of it is eagerly sought as a stepping stone to the Labour parties in the State and Commonwealth Parliaments.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday, for Jedah, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Tirol, 1,747 tons, Captain Bretfeld, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J C Kirkham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 14th December, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 152 deck passengers.

THE German East Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain T Ahrens, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 1st December, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Farrant and child, Mr Marker, Mr Talati, Mr Roesch, two natives, and 88 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,029 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col G D Bourke, Misses F and J H Jones, Rev Beyen, Mr and Mrs Peter Williams, Mrs Brunton, Mr C Johnston, Mr R A Harris, Mr and Mrs J R James, three natives and 300 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China, 3,855 tons, Captain F Mosca, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Trieste via Karachi, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Anastasachi, Rev Mr and Mrs Blair, Captain Douglas, Mr Eckstein, Major and Mrs Edwards, Mrs G Geary, Prof Gozetti, Mr Convay Gordon, Lieut Haslam, Mr Halpern, Miss Konig, Mr and Mrs Krumacher, Mrs Moris, child and governess, Capt and Mrs Maxwell, and 2 children and governess, Rev and Mrs Newton, Miss Newton, Miss Symonds, Mr Scherz, Count E Churn-Valsaisina and one companion, Major Thomson, Miss Filode and four nuns.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain C L Daniel, will sail to-day, for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Brice, Miss Hunter, Mr C Roper, Col C F Roberts, Mr W Crowley and 23 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx.........Comdr T W Kemp, R N.........Cruiser
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Rowsell.....Indian Marine
Richard Grech .....178 ....I Government
H M S Lapwing.......Lt Comdr Armstrong ......Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala ....Capt G H Hewett, R N..........
H M S Abyssinia..........Turret Ship
H M S Assaye ......Comdr R M Lambert...Turret-ship
Lake Manitoba...57050 Jones ....Torpedo Gunboat ....Transport
* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N..........
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N..........
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N..........
4 Torpedo Boats ....
* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 16.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Aljafar Schr	65	Nacoda			H S Sidick
Rajputana	1312	Radcliffe			M M & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Robin			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Fennett	China		P & O Co
Nithsdale	2334	Hadden			W & A G & Co
Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi		M M & Co
Okhla	3136	Skinner			M M & Co
Chindwara	1502	Cole	P Gulf		M M & Co
Abergeldie	2438	Keith			R Bomonji
Bancoora	2197	Maclean			M M & Co
Santhia	3321	Boon			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639	Fowles			B & P S N Co
Nizam	2011	Bullen			T M & Co
Orissa	3525	Metcalf			M M & Co
Chilka	1477	Dagge	Calcutta		M M & Co
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Purulia	993	Stafford			M M & Co
Safari	1433	Tepe			A Strandes
Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M & Co
Piemonte		G Arnone			Italian Cruiser
Sultan	1781	Ahrens	Zanzibar		A Strandes

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Falls of Keltie	2156	Nixon	Mostyn Deep	27-12	F M & Co
C&K	Somali	2500	Birch	Zanzibar	22-12	A Strandes
D&E	Cy of Vienna	2929	Campbell	Karachi	21-12	K N & Co
F	Australia	2252	Tait	Liverpool	21-12	W & A G & Co
G	Aarvak	555	Faye	Hull	17-12	C Narayendas
K	Yamaguchi M	3320	Yeshizawa	Yokohama	22-12	N Y K
L	Fonani	552	Mohmed	Bhownagar	16-12	Shepd & Co
M	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jedda	23-12	B & P S N Co
N	Cy of Dundee	2512	Baillie	Karachi	18-12	K N & Co
P	Springwell	1943	Chisholm			M M & Co
Q	Palitana	1934	LeMarchand	Zanzibar	3-1	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	513	Mahmed	Karachi	16-12	Shepd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Mangalore	19-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Khandalla	1459	Kirkham			M M & Co
3	Tirol	1747	Bretfeld	China	23-12	A L S N Co
4	Ischia	2765	Docero	China	18-12	F R S N Co
5	Bisagno	1509	Muzio	Genoa	20-12	F R S N Co
6	Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	17-12	P & O Co
7	China	3855	Mosca	Calcutta	23-12	A L S N Co
8	M Bacquehem	2739	Rassovich	Trieste	17-12	A L S N Co
9	Imani	2979	Peabody	Antwerp	20-12	K N & Co
10&11	Matin	2423	Archer	Dunkirk	25-12	W & A G & Co
12&13	China	4190	Augus	Aden	20-12	P & O Co
15	Epsom	2910	White	Marseilles	20-12	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Sultan s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, Dec 1
	Khandala s	Kirkham	Karachi, Dec 14
	Tirol s	Bretfeld	Shanghai, &c

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Mexican Prince s.	Penrice	Genoa
	Avristan s	Bradford	Persian Gulf
	Ionian (Transport)	Brown	Colombo
	Simla s	Hodgson	Karachi, &c
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Jedah

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Chusan, Daniel, for Shanghai, &c.
„ Marq Bacquehem, Rassovich, for Trieste.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sydney, for Marseilles.
„ Sultan, for Zanzibar, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DECEMBER 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Somali arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. Oceana arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DECEMBER 15.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, DECEMBER 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Taroba left here yesterday afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—50 bales wool, C Nanjee; 25 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 2,013 cwt myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 300 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 50 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Matin s—2,000 cwt maize and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 2,526 cwt poppyseed, 3,849 cwt rapeseed, and 5,001 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,774 cwt linseed and 8,701 cwt gingellyseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 4,005 cwt gingellyseed, A Blaeheck and Co; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, J A Begbie and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,107 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchand.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imani s—2,001 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachid; 960 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Cumersey; 2,000 cwt maize, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 330 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Springwell s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchand.

FOR HULL.

Arvack s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchand.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2,418 cwt teelseed and 2,250 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Mexican Prince s—1,607 cwt rapeseed and 1,500 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

Bisagno s—2,000 cwt maize, 4,000 cwt gingellyseed and 900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Marquis Bacquehem s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—50 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 2 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 58 chests opium Talati and Co; 132 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 48 chests opium, N J Abraham; 47 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 18 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 10 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 90 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Ischia s—200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Yamaguchi Maru s—500 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—10 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 38 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 15 bales opium, Talati and Co; 46 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 2 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias; 1 box real pearls, Talati and Co.

Ischia s—200 bales twist, Sam Yee and Co; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Yamaguchi Maru s—250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yamaguchi Maru s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 33 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, 17th December.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
Wednesday, 17th December.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Canon W. A. Roberts.

IT WILL BE COLD
IN DELHI.

PROVIDE YOURSELF and
YOUR SERVANTS
WITH
BLANKETS, JERSEYS,
CARDIGANS,
BALACLAVAS,
GREAT COATS,
and other
WARM CLOTHING
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THE CAWNPORE
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MANUFACTURING, CO., LD.,
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
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PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

IT IS COLD NOW!

A. S. UNANI'S HAIR DYE—Unequalled for Permanency and Fragrance. Restores white and grey hair to its original colour. A single trial will prove its efficacy. Price As. 6.
Dr. ABDOOL KADAR SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.

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is "PROTUMEN?"
It is the dried Essence
of the purest ENGLISH MILK.
PROTUMEN is an English preparation and amongst the most useful articles of food yet introduced. It contains 93 per cent. Proteid and supplies nutritive material of great value. It is free from starch or sugar, and in diseases such as Gout, Rheumatism, &c., it replaces perfectly the more unsuitable meat as the source of the nitrogen required by the body. It is an admirable food for those suffering from WASTING DISEASES, it being readily assimilated, sustaining and restorative. Full particulars
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Sole Proprietors
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Price 8 As.
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RAILWAY CIGARETTES.
25 Front Pieces to be returned to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.
A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away
AS A PRIZE.

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OBTAINABLE AT
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SILVER GOODS.
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CHINA & GLASS
TOYS.
THE LARGEST SELECTION,
THE BEST GOODS,
THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES
AT
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.
MILD INDIAN CIGARS,
OUR STOCK of the above is now replete with all the LEADING BRANDS of the following well-known Makes:—
SPENCER & Co. M. PETERSON & Co.
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TRICHINOPOLIES (with straw).
AT MARKET PRICES.
☞ NEW REDUCED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE
GRAMOPHONE
The Popular No. 5 Model with
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Rs. 82/8.

S. ROSE & CO.,
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DARBAR CAMP.
CAMP FURNITURE.
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make, at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.
Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1902.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH Indians in South Africa were supposed to have come upon happier times with the conquest of the Republics. But their hopes have not been realised, and they are now in the throes of an agitation for better treatment. "Am I not a man and a brother?" cries the British Indian subject, "Am I not, too, a citizen of Rome?" "Yes," replies the Colonist, "but you are also an Asiatic," and there comes the tug-of-war. Lord Milner at Standerton, the other day, confessed that the Asiatic question was an extremely difficult and complicated one to tackle, and observed that owing to the somewhat obscure rendering of the present law on this point a new Act would probably be passed dealing with the matter more lucidly. Probabilities and possibilities count for very little even though the Chief Commissioner acknowledges that existing state of the law is unsatisfactory. His Excellency's observations did not suffice to set at rest the uneasy feelings of British Indians, and we are not surprised that they are pursuing their agitation with renewed vigour. Upon the annexation of the Republics they expected that all the repugnant laws of the Boers would either be repeated or abrogated. But instead they are "being more rigorously enforced by the present administration." If in reality they are not, the British Indians believe they are, and beyond that assert that meetings are being held throughout the Transvaal by the Chambers of Commerce and White Traders passing resolutions urging the Government to "deprive the British Indians of freedom of trade and to put them under great disabilities and indignities." This, be it noticed, while the Government is giving to aliens—to Germans, Italians, Greeks, Armenians, Russian Jews, and others the rights, privileges, and freedom of trade which are denied to them. All this is as vague as an oriental representation can be. But the prime movers among British Indians in the new colonies have prepared a memorial of some length for presentation to the High Commissioner, in which their specific grievances are duly set forth. They seek especially to procure the repeal of Law No. 3 of 1885, as amended by Resolution of the Volksraad article 1419, dated 12th August, 1886, "besides other legislation by the late South Africa Republic imposing special and discriminating burthens or restrictions on India-born citizens of his Majesty residing in or carrying on business in the Transvaal." The memorial expresses the views of an apparently business-like meeting held at Johannesburg in October last.

The British-Indian born subjects in the late Republics are merchants, traders, bankers, usually known as box-wallas, besides coolies who are employed in various kinds of manual labour. They are not particularly numerous, counting but three hundred in all, but the numbers have gradually increased of late years, and there are appearances of a greater increase in the near future. None of the British Indians appears to be of overwhelming importance, and a hundred thousand pounds would buy up the lot, so they say. But some of these merchants import goods directly from England, Durban, Port Elizabeth, India, and other places, and have branch establishments in other parts of the world outside the Transvaal. Still their existence mainly depends upon their Transvaal businesses. The remainder are small vendors and hawkers having stores in different places. Before the War their numbers were very much larger. It is estimated that the Transvaal held two thousand pedlars of this country, while Johannesburg had other fifteen hundred British Indians employed, for the most part, as general servants in European houses or hotels. By the London Convention of 1884, between her late Majesty and the late South African Republic, it was provided that all persons other than natives conforming themselves to the laws of the South African Republic, other than African natives, should have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the Republic, hire or possess houses, warehouses, shops, and business premises and in every way stand equal to the Burgher. But the Republic soon began to ignore the agreement, and "by a series of repressive and discriminating legislative enactments, subjected the said Indians to various special oppressive disqualifications, restrictions, and burthens not imposed on other persons whether Burghers, British subjects, or foreigners in the Transvaal; and although the said Indians always protested against such legislation, infringements of their rights and privileges as British subjects, both under the general law and by virtue of the London Convention, such protests were ineffectual, and the said enactments remained in force down to the annexation of the Transvaal." In the attitude they adopted towards the British Indian the Transvaal might have followed the example of the Cape and Natal, for though British Indian subjects are somewhat more loyal than the Dutchmen who flourished under British rule, it cannot by any means be said that they had equal privileges, or anything near equal privileges.

The chief and most oppressive enactment against British Indians was one which bracketed them with all other "native races of Asia including the so-called coolies, Arabs, Malays, and Mahomedan subjects of the Turkish empire." It prohibited their obtaining burgher rights, fixed wards and locations for them, provided that they should register their names and occupations and pay a fee. Under the provisions of this enactment British Indians were removed out of town, and they were subjected to the same rule which insisted upon their being indoors by nine o'clock in the evening. Relying on the convention the British Indians challenged the right of the Volksraad to pass such an enactment. The decision of the courts was against them. Now they urge that as British citizens of his Majesty they are entitled everywhere throughout his dominions to the ordinary and full rights and liberties without qualifications or restrictions of other citizens whether born in the British isles or elsewhere. This claim they base on the Proclamation of 1858 wherein it was declared that "We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and these obligations by the blessing of Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil . . . that none shall be favoured . . . that all shall enjoy alike the equal and impartial protection of the law," and so forth, promises comprehensive and elastic enough to embrace almost anything a British subject may choose to ask for. Under it they claim that all the discriminating legislation of the Volksraad at once became invalid, that they may now live where they like, hold fixed property, need not be registered, may travel without permission, and journey in a first-class carriage if so be, and they can pay a first-class fare. But to avoid difficulties in the future they petition that the offensive legislation may all be formally abrogated and repealed. On paper it appears the simplest thing in the world. But no small amount of opposition is to be anticipated. Lord Milner is called upon by people opposed to the British Indian to "save the Transvaal for the stigma which appertains to Natal of being a blackman's country and to keep quite alive to the undesirability of a large parasitical Indian population elbowing European enterprise and assuming all the privileges of the white man and robbing his posterity of a portion of its birth-right." They demand to be heard before a decision is arrived at, and probably they will. Some relaxation in favour of the British Indian subject may be agreed upon, for there are portions of South Africa where the native of this country is preferable to any other settler. But for the present the subject bristles with difficulties which are not likely for a long time yet to be satisfactorily overcome.

THE GAEKWAR ON INDIA'S NEEDS. THE Industrial Exhibition at Ahmedabad, in so far as it has any association with the Indian Congress, is a practical departure on which the leaders of that body may be rightly congratulated. Of itself, the collection and display of a variety of Indian products can do nothing to meet the real needs of this country, but a considerable gain has been achieved when it has been realised even by the Congress-wallas that what India requires is a great deal less talk and considerably more work. The value of an exhibition of the kind which is being held at Ahmedabad, and to the success of which officials and others who have not the least sympathy with the political aims of the Congress have contributed, is that it enables the native producer and craftsman, while showing what they can do, to take stock of their industrial shortcomings. The lessons which an Indian exhibition of every day products must inculcate could not have been more effectively emphasised than by the admirable and practical address which his Highness the Gaekwar delivered at the opening of the Ahmedabad Exposition. Between the ideas of the Maharajah of Baroda and those of the Maharajah of Jaipur, who the other day when entertaining the Viceroy lamented the changes which are coming over the country there, there is the distance which separates the medievalism of the East from the up-to-date West. It is not difficult to decide which type of ruler is likely to do most for the welfare of his people. His Highness the Gaekwar has no desire to see Indian arts and industries lose their individuality, nor to see India entirely given up to the methods of the industrial exploiter of the West. But he very clearly perceives the causes which render it possible for vast numbers of the people to be stricken by severe distress in consequence of a single season's crop failure, and he very clearly indicates the remedies necessary to place the people beyond the narrow margin which separates so many of them from scarcity and privation. In the first place the people themselves must be aroused from the lethargy and apathy into which usages centuries old have plunged them. Education, improvements in agricultural and industrial methods, can only be extremely limited in their effects until the great awakening for which his Highness pleads has been accomplished. But there is considerable hope for the future when a ruling Chief has so far realised the needs of his country as to preach the gospel of economic regeneration in the plain and effective manner of the Maharajah of Baroda. In his own State the Gaekwar has done something to practically apply his ideas on industrial advancement, and if the success met with has not been so great as was anticipated that fact but proves the wisdom of his Highness's insistence on the necessity for a thorough rousing of the people from their ancient conservatism. His Excellency the Viceroy gave the Chiefs and Nobles of India admirable advice when he urged that their true role was not that of aristocratic drones but of workers and guiders of their people. In his Highness the Gaekwar, as he appeared at Ahmedabad, we have the highest example of what a Native Ruler who loves his country and his people should be. His enlightened teaching should impress itself forcibly on the minds of his countrymen, and there will be much cause for congratulation if his Highness's counsel convince the people that their economic redemption is largely in their own hands. Especially will it be a great gain if native capitalists be persuaded that there is a large field into which they may usefully enter, and wherein they may considerably aid the development of the country.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BOMBAY. THE conclusion which has been arrived at by the Director of Public Instruction as to the progress of education in the Presidency of Bombay is certainly not encouraging though at the same time it is not at all surprising. The report covers the quinquennium ended in March of this year, a period during which the Presidency has suffered continuously from plague and famine. Education has been thrown back ten years in that period, it is stated, and it is at the present time in pretty much the same condition as it had reached in the year, 1892. This retrogression of course is entirely due to the melancholy conditions which have existed in the Presidency during recent years, but it appears than plague has had a great deal more to do with it than famine. During the period in which plague has existed the number of primary schools in the Presidency has been reduced by no less than 731, and the attendance roll has been diminished by 97,673. Of these, 140 schools were managed by private agencies. The Southern Division of Bombay suffered most severely owing to the virulent outbreaks of plague in Belgaum and Dharwar. Bijapur and Sind, which escaped the plague to a very great degree, have made a good deal of progress, and this proves that given fair and normal conditions the position of the Presidency in regard to education would have been a good deal more satisfactory than it now is. Both Government and the Local Boards experienced a considerable reduction of income owing to the pressure of famine, and this necessitated both the cessation of improvements and also of the making of grants-in-aid for new buildings. There was during the period a fairly big increase of attendance at unaided schools under private management, but this the report points out was due chiefly to the opening of new schools in Bombay and in the Ahmednagar district. This apparent expansion arose most possibly out of the necessity for supplying the deficiency of accommodation due to the closing of Board Schools. As the resolution of Government remarks their existence shows the strength and reality of the demand for education even when aid from the public funds is not available. The large increase in endowments recently also points to the same thing. Taking the whole of the facts into consideration one is bound to admit that the Department of Education has done all it could under exceptional difficulties, but at the same time it should be remembered that there is a lot of lost ground to be made up, and it is to be hoped that with a prospect of returning prosperity stimulus will be given to the cause of education in the Presidency.

CROPS IN INDIA. EXCEPT in some parts of Madras, very little rain fell in India during the week for which the latest season and crop reports are available. The general condition of agriculture all over the country is, however, very encouraging, and only in one area, the United Provinces, is lack of water a prominent feature of the agricultural situation. Plenty of rain fell in the Carnatic, the Southern Districts of the Madras Presidency and the hills, and the standing crops are in fair condition there. The harvests are giving fair outturns, and agricultural operations generally are progressing favourably. Around Cawnpore and in other districts of the United Provinces rain in required. Cotton picking continues in a few districts, and all the crops, with the exception of grain, are said to be doing well. The season does not appear to have been very favourable for the early cotton crop in Bengal, but winter rice is giving splendid results. The estimate of the winter harvest for the whole province is 94 per cent. In the Punjab good harvests are being obtained on irrigated lands, but unirrigated areas do not report such satisfactory results. In Hissar a little rain would be welcome, and in the same part of the province the locusts have appeared in five villages, and have done serious damage to the canal crops. Agriculturists in the Central Provinces again report that the juar crop on light soils is withering for want of moisture. However, the prospects of the winter crop are as a rule good, and the recent rain has been beneficial. Some slight fluctuations of prices have been experienced in some districts. In Burma and Assam fairly satisfactory conditions prevail, and in Mysore, Coorg, and Berar, the general prospects are good. There have been no notable changes in the situation in Hyderabad, Rajputana, and Central India.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward Mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 11 a. m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6. a.m., on Saturday next.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Here is a most recent instance of the attainments in English of an average Lower Secondary boy. The candidates were required in the late Lower Secondary Examination to write, as an exercise in composition, a letter to their teacher asking for a copy of the examination paper. Forthwith some of the candidates began a lengthy dissertation on the evils of getting hold of the examination papers before the examination!"

MR. T. B. Pandian of Tinnevelly, who has been long interesting himself in the social elevation of the Marava community of Tinnevelly and Madura, is now trying to establish a Hostel at Palamcottah for the use of Marava students. He has issued an appeal to the public for funds to enable him to accomplish this. A Hostel of this kind, Mr. Pandian observes, will facilitate the education of the Marava youth and obviate the difficulties of Marava parents willing to send their children to the chief centres of education at Tinnevelly and Madura. From his appeal we learn that Mr. Pandian has enlisted the sympathies of the Rev. Father Superior of the R. C. Mission, Tinnevelly District. But what is more important than this is the co-operation of the leaders of the Marava community and the Marava Zemindars.

THE "Amrita Bazar Patrika" relates a story in which under pressure of Police torture, a man is said to have admitted committing a murder. Two men Sadu and Gani, lived in the village of Kanchan ara in the Rajshahi District. During the Mohurram festival Gani's family went to spend a few days with some friends, leaving behind Gani, his wife's sister (a little girl), and Gani's younger brother. During the night the girl cried out, and Gani, going to her assistance, found Sadu coming out of the room. He seized him, but Sadu made good his escape. Gani reported the matter to Sadu's uncle who, however, induced him to drop the matter. Sadu had meanwhile disappeared, and as he was not found, the Police were informed. A "vigorous enquiry" resulted in Gani admitting that he had murdered the missing man, and in his pointing out a newly-dug grave where Sadu's remains would be found. But when the grave was dug up there was no corpse and Gani was released on bail. Three months after Sadu was found alive in a neighbouring market, and now the Sub-Inspector of Police is being tried for fabricating evidence of a murder by torturing Gani.

MR. MCKENZIE, the new Victorian Minister for Lands, is totally blind. There are few men in Australia, however, who have a more complete grasp of public business or a more thorough knowledge of local and Imperial politics.

ON the Clyde there is a confident belief that the Fairfield Ship-building Company is likely to secure the contract to build one of the new Cunard liners. The firm has just purchased a large piece of vacant ground adjoining the present yard, which could either be used for an extension of the present ways or for laying down new ones.

TAKING STOCK OF SOCIETY.

MR. G. W. E. RUSSELL'S NEW BOOK.

THE papers of which Mr. G. W. E. Russell's new volume is composed have appeared in "The Cornhill Magazine." Many of them are worth republishing. Some are not. There are, perhaps, those who would make the "some" and the "many" exchange places. On the other hand, there are critics who see in Mr. Russell a latterday Thackeray, so impressed are they with his "wisdom of the world" his satirical powers, his "idiomatic ease and vigour." Good-natured, gushing fellows they are, these discoverers of a new Thackeray. One suspects they are of the family of "Pennialinus"—who are Mr. Russell's pet aversion, and specimens of whose fearfully and wonderfully made English are scattered profusely over some of his most slaughterous pages. But where Mr. "Pennialinus," do you find in your Onlooker, your Collector and Recollector, and now your Log-Book Keeper, the geniality, the kindliness, and the tenderness that made t' other Thackeray the most lovable of men? However, Mr. Russell is a social satirist. Only, his world is narrow, and for the most part mean and trivial—even when gorged with "oof" and gaudy with titles. And he is more photographer than painter. Sometimes, when he forsakes realism for extravaganza, he is about as funny as those two distinguished sportsmen—Mr. Lang and Mr. Barrie.

In delineating the lives and characters of such people as Barrington-Bounderley, M. P., and his wife, the Rev. Mr. Soulsby, Vicar, and the Vicaress, the Topham-Sawyers of the Sawpits (a great County family), Lady Farringford, Blazer Bumpstead the curate, and the rest, Mr. Russell, says a reviewer, turns his gifts of realism, shrewd insight, and burlesque to good account. The Log-Book Keeper begins his study of Bounderley. M. P., with the help of "Dod" and the Pall Mall Guide to the House of Commons, or, in other words, by comparing what our member would have us believe about him with what his detractors allege.

Bounderley seems to have gone early into the City and to have reached an important position in a house which, in the 'sixties, had practically a monopoly of the clay pipe and dolls' eyes business. In 1870, he emulated that good apprentice, who founded the Ducal House of Leeds, and married his master's daughter; nor is this wonderful, for although his figure has run to seed, he is still tres bon homme, with a waxed moustache and an ensanguined complexion. Soon after his marriage, he deserted Newington for the more eligible locality of Stuccovia, then first raising its head amid cabbage-beds and market-gardens. In the year of his translation he took the decisive step of dropping "Joseph" from his signature, and has since been known to his friends and the world as "J. Barrington Bounderley." Of late he has developed a hyphen between the names, and his wife is Mrs. Barrington-Bounderley, to the unspeakable indignation of Lady Farringford, who "remembers them when they came, my dear. No one would speak to them in those days. He was something in the City—no human being knew what. She was a pawnbroker's daughter, and her fortune was made out of teaspoons. At least that's what people said. Of course it mayn't be true, and one should never repeat that kind of story; but really, when I hear them calling themselves "Barrington" Bounderley, and pretending to be cousins of dear Eric Barrington, I cannot contain myself."

The Barrington-Bounderley pushed his way to Parliament through penny reading societies, through carrying the plate at church collections, through the local vestry, through self advertisement on various Boards. He made a sensation by his speech on the "Quality of the Underclothing supplied to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade." This speech brought the pushing Bounderley the following letter from a noble Lord in Berkeley-square:

Dear Bounderley,—You have handled this difficult and delicate matter with excellent tact and skill. You have soothed the public sensitiveness, without wounding the manhood of the Brigade. I pledge myself to the truth of every word in your pamphlet and wish it the widest circulation. Neither our flannels nor our empire must be suffered to shrink.—Yours, R.

It is easy to see whom "R" stands for, Bounderley was now a "made" man, in another sense besides the City sense. And my Lady Farringford was sick with indignation. "Never tell me," said she, "that Bounderley cared for schools, or drains, or hospitals. I always said all that was imposture. What he cares about is getting on. And that odious woman would give her eyes to be an M.P.'s wife." She did become an M.P.'s wife, and what is more, the odious Mrs. Barrington-Bounderley superseded Lady Farringford as Dame Dominant of the Primrose League. Bounderley became a Conservative as soon as he saw that his quarter of Suburbia—or was it Stuccovia?—had turned Conservative; only, he took the precaution of calling himself a Progressive Conservative. Bounderley's election speeches—have we not heard them hundreds of times? Bounderley would support Crown, Lords, and Church as the surest guarantees of popular freedom. He was keen on housing for the poor, and no less keen on preventing housing from an increase of fiscal burdens. He was for temperance, but would brook no interference with the "legitimate enjoyments of the toiling masses." "Bounderley and an Open Better Times, Bounderley and an Open Bible, Bounderley and Pure Beer." So the posters had it. When Bounderley won, Lord Salisbury sent him "a telegram of congratulation; and the constitutional cause was saved." Then our Log-Book Keeper goes rattling, prattling, cheerily onwards, to tell us how Bounderley nurses his constituency, how Bounderley gives his custom to thirty-three local tradesmen, how he sweats to get his constituents into the gallery of the House, how he gives their wives tea and strawberries on the terrace, and how at Christmas each of us receives a triptych of white and gold, which, being opened, discloses Mr. and Mrs. Barrington-Bounderley simpering at one another across a Union Jack. Mrs Barrington-Bounderley's Creche, Mrs. Barrington-Bounderley's Innocuous Sweets-Shop, Mrs Barrington-Bounderley's School of Popular Calisthenics, Mrs Barrington-Bounderley's Ladies' Association for Reforming Workhouse Bonnets, are among the most valued and most popular institutions, not only of our parish, but of our borough. She has been presented at the Drawing Room by the wife of a Cabinet Minister.

Our Londoner lets us into some of his own family secrets. Says he, "the head of my family is a Baronet, and would have had a peerage long before this only the Whip rudely said that if he desired that elevation he would have to put his Bloody Hand into his pocket."

Not seeing much hope of salvation from any of the orthodox political parties, our Londoner might have tried the Social Democrats—who, whatever else may be said of them, are not infected with the Society taint. But all we hear from him about the Social Democrats is that, in back parlour assembled, and in opposition to Bounderley, they ran a crystal-souled enthusiast, who polled six votes, and was shortly afterwards convicted of cheating the Metropolitan Railway Company out of a threepenny fare. In the Londoner's world, all is trivial. How intolerably brainless is its incoherent chatter about the latest scandal, the newest fashion, fads of the Kyrle Society, pushful vulgarians; about everything from coronets to grape nuts! Stuccovia has the sort of periodical press it deserves. Here is one of the Log-Book Keeper's extracts from the "Classy Cuttings's" answers to correspondents.

Pussy.—We hardly know how to advise you about your ormolu wedding-presents. Perhaps, grouped together on one table, they might be useful as an effect of colour.

Girlie.—If you are blonde, your five o'clock tea service should be blue; if brunette, pink.

Anxious Hostess.—It is not necessary to offer cold meat with five o'clock tea, unless you are entertaining Royalty.

To Collectors.—A lady, having artificial teeth to dispose of, would exchange them for paste shoe-buckles. No reasonable offer refused.

To the Log-Book Keeper nothing is particularly sacred; not even a Church Congress. And yet, the Log-Book Keeper is nothing if not Churchy. Like Lord Beaconsfield's ecclesiastical friend, Mr. Russell is "an expert in clerical zoology."

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

THE ARBITRATION PROPOSAL.

STATEMENT BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking in the House of Lords, said that the Government had received through the United States the Venezuelan proposal for arbitration on the manner of settling claims. The Government was considering the matter. The Government had addressed to Venezuela three solemn warnings, in June, in November, and, finally, the ultimatum. Mr. Haggard telegraphed that he had received a reply to the ultimatum complaining that there had been no reparation for the Ban Pigh, adding that the Treasury was empty at present, but that directly peace was restored Venezuela would not require reminding of her obligations.

We had since received the arbitration proposal. A Blue Book shows that Germany in July suggested joint action, and it was agreed to make a naval demonstration and seize the Venezuelan gunboats. Each was to support the other's claims, and continue the joint action until both parties were satisfied.

Lord Cranborne said that the Germans found it necessary to sink the two ships. The British Admiral was not responsible.

A German semi-official statement says that the vessels sunk were so unseaworthy that they would hamper the warships movements.

It is understood that the arbitration proposal is strongly endorsed by the United States.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. Hay has informed Germany that the blockade should not apply to American shipping. He disapproves of the stoppage of ships, generally quoting as a precedent the peaceful blockade of Crete in 1896.

Italy participates in the blockade.

A debate took place in the House of Commons on Venezuelan affairs last night. Lord Cranborne said that Great Britain had to perform police duties throughout the world, and to prevent nations like Venezuela breaking the laws of nations. He remarked that the United States attitude was reasonable and sensible. They recognised that there was no infringement of the Monroe Doctrine.

We had been absolutely driven to the course we had adopted. The whole coast of Venezuela would be blockaded if Venezuela proved unyielding.

Sir H Campbell Bannerman complained that we were bound hand and foot to Germany, of whose claims the House of Commons were unaware.

Mr Balfour said that it was natural that Great Britain and Germany should act jointly until the common object had been attained.

There was no agreement with Italy similar to that with Germany.

The British and German Fleets, he said, were acting independently.

THE ALLEGED SINKING OF THE BOATS.

Reuter sends the following correction:—In yesterday's message re Caracas account of the sinking of the Venezuelan ships, please read "asserted" not "assented."

The passage, therefore, reads: "The British towed their two captures seawards where the Venezuelans asserted they sunk them."

THE CHINESE REGIMENT.

In reply to a question Mr. Brodrick said that it had been recently decided to retain the Chinese Regiment consisting of four companies.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

PASSED BY THE LORDS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The House of Lords have passed the Education Bill.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT MOMBASA.

FUTURE OF UGANDA.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Mombasa. Speaking at a luncheon given by Sir C. Eliot he said he was confident as to the future of the Uganda Railway and of the Protectorate.

PROPOSED BRITISH RAILWAY TRUST.

SHAREHOLDERS' SUGGESTION TO INCREASE DIVIDENDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 16.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London yesterday, says that the shareholders of the London and North-Western Railway, including Lord Brassey and Mr. Burdett Coutts, have addressed a letter to the directors suggesting co-operation among the British railways and the introduction of the American system of accounts and traffic handling as a remedy for the decline of dividends and the capital value of the stock. The board has replied with a non possumus.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

PROTEST FROM SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

Sir William Wedderburn, in a letter to the "Daily News," rails against the Delhi Durbar.

The "Daily News", commenting on his letter says that just dealing and consideration for the people would advance British prestige better than barbaric splendours for the amusement of the rich at the expense of the poor.

PERSIAN HONOURS FOR SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

The Shah of Persia has conferred on Sir Lepel Griffin the Grand Cross of the Lion and the Sun.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

REHEARSALS OF THE CEREMONIES.

PARADE OF ELEPHANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 16.

The decoration of streets and houses has been commenced, and several triumphal arches have been erected by the Delhi Municipality. A magnificent arch has been placed on the Dufferin Bridge bearing a message of welcome to the Viceroy and Duke of Connaught.

The preliminary rehearsal of Proclamation ceremony in the Amphitheatre commenced yesterday at 10 a.m. and lasted till 2 p. m. The "Coronation March," specially composed by Captain Sanford was very effective. In the Viceroy's escort the Imperial Cadet Corps took part, and acquitted themselves creditably.

A full dress rehearsal of the Durbar has been fixed for the 24th, and a rehearsal of the State entry for the 22nd. As all the elephants of the Native Chiefs have not yet arrived, the full rehearsal of the State entry cannot be undertaken earlier, but minor rehearsals are daily taking place.

Lord Kitchener left for the Kutab this morning to watch the manoeuvres of the Southern Army under General Wodehouse.

It is understood that the Northern Force will be upon Delhi by the end of this week.

The Chiefs and head-quarters officials will remain at Subdar Jung for a couple of days before returning to camp.

About sixty elephants were marshalled this morning to make them familiar with the route of the State entry.

The Viceroy's and Duke of Connaught's elephants are two magnificent tuskers, and looked well behaved animals. The Nizam and Sindhia's elephants are equally fine looking. The elephants are painted with all the colours of the rainbow and glitter with gold and silver trappings.

THE TILAK CASE.

POONA, DECEMBER 16.

The Tilak's defence commenced to-day.

The City Postmaster, Mr. Lawate, and the head master, new Preparatory Classes, were examined. The former gave evidence regarding letters received from Aurangabad.

Sirdar Bulwant Ramchander Naturao knew Tilak, Kharpade, and Kumbhojkar. Tai Maharaj called him on the 1st July to settle the dispute between Tilak and Nagpurkar. He went and told he was willing to arbitrate if the party agreed. He saw the draft of the Aurangabad adoption deed, and asked for the original, and was told that it was sent for registration. Tilak said Tai had adopted the boy.

The case was adjourned.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

The "Statesman" understands that Mr. G. T. Walker, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been nominated as successor to Mr. Eliot, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

MRS. AND MISS LEITER.

Mrs. and Miss Leiter are staying at Dehra Dun with Lady Curzon, and will arrive at Delhi on the 26th instant.

ANOTHER BREACH ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 16.

The North East line of the Madras Railway has gone again, the recent rain having washed away the diversions near Talamanchi and Tetee. The local officers wire that it will require a week to repair the damage. Meanwhile the railway officials are arranging to transfer the mails and passengers, but this involves a three mile's walk.

THE MADRAS PLANTERS' LABOUR BILL.

At yesterday's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council the Planters' Labour Bill involved considerable discussion. Its introduction was opposed by three non-official members. The Indian members raked up the old arguments of legalised slavery. Throughout these speeches, the "Madras Mail" says, unfortunately is the false trail of the Assam Labour controversy, but the South India coolie can very well look after himself.

THE ADVENTURES OF PRIVATE DAWES.

FURTHER CONVICTIONS.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 16.

Private Dawes, of the Warwickshire Regiment, came up for sentence before the District Magistrate to-day on the fourth and last of the series of charges against him, namely, for obtaining from Messrs. Smith and Company a cigarette case by impersonating Mr. Jones of the 6th Dragoon Guards. For this offence he was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment. He was sentenced to one month for mortgaging a hired bicycle belonging to Messrs. Dal Tufo and Company, and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 15 for escaping from custody.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

The War Office propose to appoint three supernumerary second-lieutenants to each British regiment of two battalions in the home army. Should it be decided to extend this arrangement to India it would add some sixty officers to the number available in this country, a very desirable thing considering how short is the supply at present.

The following Bombay Command Royal Engineer officers are permitted to elect for continuous service in India:—Captain G. M. Duff and Lieutenant G. H. Willis.

Lieutenants Batson, 2nd Durham Light Infantry and Skelton, 1st Middlesex Regiment, revert to Royal Garrison Artillery and the West India Regiment.

The services of Captain Perkins, Military Accounts Department, Indian Contingent, South Africa, have been asked for in connection with the revision of the Indian Army Regulations.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

The committee which has been sitting in Calcutta to discuss the proposals that have been made for amending the Presidency Banks Act has concluded its labours. It is understood to have recommended the Legislature to remove the restrictions now imposed upon the Presidency Banks in the matter of lending money to District Boards and assisted branch railways. Its recommendations will now be considered by the Government of India.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

OPENING BY THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy opens the Imperial Library in the Metcalfe Hall here in the latter part of January.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

LATEST BETTING.

Up Guards continues to find backers for the Viceroy's Cup, and is now at one and a half to one in betting, while Record Reign is down to fours an Stand Off to sixes.

SNOW IN KASHMIR.

Snow deeper than has been known so early in the season for a quarter of a century is reported in further Kashmir.

THE ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT AT LEH.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SNOWING.

The Assistant to the British Resident at Leh had a narrow escape on the Ladak side of the Zojila Pass last month, where he spent five days, traversing twenty miles through snow in places ten feet deep, and was nearly snowed up.

MR. PENNELL IN RANGOON.

APPLICATION TO PRACTISE.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. A. P. Pennell, of Noakhali fame, applied to-day to the Chief Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court to be enrolled as a practising barrister. The application was admitted for consideration. No orders have yet been passed.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND.

At the Town Hall last evening a concert in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund was held under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote. The attendance was large, and an exceedingly enjoyable evening was spent, the programme being in every way tasteful and artistic. One of the chief features of the programme and probably the most enjoyable, was the inclusion of a number of glees and part songs by the choir. All of these were rendered in an almost perfect fashion, the only point where improvement might have been possible being in respect of the vigour of the rendering of some of the louder passages. It was, however, splendidly balanced. The part song "Since first I saw your face" (Ford) was exceedingly well sung, and indeed the whole of the singing under the direction of Mr. Edgar Faulkner was in perfect taste and replete with harmony. The part song, "The Silent Land" (Gaul), the glee "From Oberon in Fairyland" (Stevens) and several choruses were rendered by the choir. Miss Clara Procter sang "My dearest heart" (Sullivan) and "The Letter Song." Into both of these compositions she infused that dramatic force and grace of delivery which has gained for her the reputation she holds in Bombay. Madame Duran rendered "Peaceful England," the harmony of the chorus serving as a pleasing foil to her clarion delivery. Mr. Edgar Faulkner, who also was in capital voice, sang "The Rose of England," a pretty setting of a sweet poetic conception, and he also collaborated in Smart's "When the wind blows in from the sea," with Mr. N. Medley. The latter vocalist also gave a sonorous rendering of "The Yeoman's Song," a contribution which was rendered all the more enjoyable by a blithe chorus. A quartet from "Merrie England," in which Miss Clara Procter, Madame Duran, Mr. N. Medley, and Mr. G. Coppard took part, was included in the programme, and it also contained a duet of violin selections by Mr. H. Astell:—"Berceuse" (Godard) and "Chanson a la Polonaise" (Wieniawski). The entertainment was crowned with complete success, and the utmost credit devolves upon Mr. Edgar Faulkner and all those who helped to make it so.

KILLING A PANTHER.

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—On the 2nd instant while two men were cutting grass in a field at Peddauppalam, a village in Vizagapatam, they were attacked by a panther and severely wounded. The animal then retired to a millet field some distance away. News of the occurrence was sent to the Salt Factory by the village munsiff, and Sub-Inspector R. Baadrajulu Puntulu and some peons, armed with their carbines, at once set off to the place. They fired at and wounded the panther, which sprang out of its hiding place amongst the crowd of villagers who had gathered round. The Sub-Inspector fired again inflicting a mortal wound in the chest followed up by a bayonet thrust, which despatched the animal. Before being skinned, it measured 6ft. 6in. in length, and 2ft. 5in. in height at the shoulder. In all, seven villagers were wounded and were sent to the Nakkapilli Hospital for treatment. This is said to be the only panther seen in this part of the District for many years.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Muscat Cable cut for repairs.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—
Teheran	16	1	35 p.m.	1	22
Suez	16	1	0 p.m.	1	33

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th December, 1902.

—	Maximum Time		minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	30	0	1
" Karachi	0	25	0	5
" Madras	0	24	0	8

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR AND LIGHTHOUSES.

YESTERDAY the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., chairman, and the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, with a large party of guests, went out on their annual inspection of the harbour and lighthouses. His Excellency the Governor, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Earl of Dartrey, and the Hon. Mr. Fulton, Member of Council, were among the guests.

It appears that the Port Trust revenue receipts, for the eight months ending 30th November, 19 2, amounted to thirty-seven lakhs, and were two lakhs more than last year's earnings for the same period. The increase was in a great measure due to general improvement in the import and export trade of the port, and to larger receipts for ground and shed rents. The principal works projected and in progress at present are additional storeys to Dock transit sheds to accommodate the yearly increasing trade at the Docks, and the extension of the Dock Railway sidings to allow of ready facilities for the direct shipment and transmission of goods. The expenditure on capital works in the current year has been estimated at about eleven lakhs. The Board have at present under consideration proposals for the furthering of the Port Trust Railway scheme and the Dock extension works. During the year the Trustees, with the approval of Government, raised a loan of thirteen and-a-half lakhs, which were tendered by the public at the average rate of Rs. 100-9-0 per cent.

At noon yesterday the Trustees and their guests assembled at the Ballard Pier, and proceeded in steam-launches to the s. s. Dwarka, which had been lent by the B. I. Steam Navigation Company for the occasion. His Excellency the Governor and the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery and the Earl of Dartrey arrived at the Pier at the appointed time, and were received at the entrance by the Hon. Mr. Hughes and members of the Trust, and were escorted to the bunder head, where the steamer was kept in readiness. At 12-20 p. m., the Dwarka, with the Trustees and their guests, steamed out of the harbour.

The Prongs Light-house was reached at 1 p. m., and after a halt of three-quarters of an hour, the party started at 1-45 p. m. for the Kennery Lighthouse. During the trip, lunch was supplied to the guests by the well-known caterers, Messrs. Green and Co. The Hon. Mr. Hughes, the chairman, Mr. H. E. Hart, the Secretary, and Mr. John Tyers, the Assistant Secretary, were indefatigable in attending to the comfort and convenience of the guests. The Hindu guests, for whose entertainment separate provision was made, were looked after by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chief Clerk to the Secretary. Kennery was reached at 3 p. m., and here a halt of an hour and a half was made. The recently-installed lighting apparatus on the Four-eclair system proved of special interest to the party. It was installed during the last official year, was first exhibited on the 1st July, and gives a light of 250,000 candle power, its mantle being 70 m m. in diameter, or considerably larger than those in use in the French light-houses. The lamp itself is fixed. The beautiful prism-globe encasing it revolves on a bath of mercury, and is so delicately poised that a touch will set it in movement. Each semi-revolution occupies ten seconds, during which two flashes of quarter of a second duration follow in quick succession; 2 1-2 seconds short interval between the flashes, and seven seconds long interval to complete the semi-revolution; i. e., in each minute, there are three complete revolutions and twelve flashes in groups of two. The tower on which the lamp light is erected rises 50 feet from the ground, giving an elevation for the focal plane of the light 153 feet above the level of the sea, and carrying it for a distance of about twenty miles. Captain Rothwell during the afternoon by request showed and explained to H. E. the Governor and other visitors his newly invented life sawing gear. Starting from Kennery at 4-30 p.m., the Dwarka returned to Bombay harbour at 6-35 p. m., when his Excellency the Governor and his friends got down into the steam launch Rani, and proceeded to the Apollo Bunder, where they landed. The other guests returned ashore in another steam, launch, and landed at Ballard Pier at 7 o'clock, an hour later than the time anticipated. The following is a list of acceptances:—

H E the Right Hon Lord Northcote, G C I E. Governor of Bombay
The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery
The Earl of Dartrey
The Hon Mr Fulton
Hughes, the Hon Mr W C
Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr
Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr
Nowrojee J Gamadia, Mr
Dick, Mr J M
Gray, Mr E
Procter, Mr H E E
Anderson, Mr G A
Stiven, Mr J
Wright, Mr H C
Ritchie, Mr F
Hart, Mr H E, Secretary
Tyers, Mr J, Assistant Secretary
Black, Commander H S, Port Officer
Messent, Mr P G, Engineer
Fosbery, Mr A C W, Assistant Engineer
Hand, Mr John, Deck Superintendent
Panton, Mr A, Traffic Manager
Moos, Mr N A F, Director, Time Communication to the Harbour
Powell, Dr A, Medical Officer to the Board
Shivdas Parmanandas, Dr, Medical Officer, P T Dispensary
Piper, Mr F S, Dock Master
Deane, Mr J R, Harbour Master
Abercrombie, Mr A
Andrews, Capt S H, N R
Angus, Capt T S
Baker, Lieut-Col R
Bates, Sir Edward
Bell, Mr W M
Bendien, Mr
Boggs, Mr C H S
Boyd, Lieut-Col H W B
Bullen, Capt
Bure, Mr P de
Black, Mr J
Brown, Mr Paterson
Crommelin, Mr C
Cresswell, Mr P W
David, Mr Sassoon J
Duran, Mr P
Elsworthy Mr E H
Fairclough, Mr J

Fee, Mr W T
Gordon, Mr F F
Glade, Mr D N
Greaves, Mr H R
Hammond, Mr A H
Hardcastle, Capt F E
Hayashi, Mr S
Hewett, Capt C H, R N
Hopkins, Mr R H H
Humphrey, Mr J
Jacomb-Hood, Mr
Jehlitkscha Herr H
Johnston, Mr G R
Kemball, Mr H V R
Ker, Mr L B
Khunne, Mons W de
Kenyon, Mr E A
Macfadyne, Capt J B
MacConaghy, Surg Gen W
Mant, Mr R
Maxwell, Mr W
Mitchell, Mr A
Monteath, Mr A M
Moir, Mr J K
Moir, Mr W
Moses, The Hon Mr S M
Muirhead, Mr J A
Nicholson, Mr E F
Oram, Mr W A
Patrie, Mr W W
Pfeil, Count
Pilaston, Mr G
Porter, Lieut-Col E M
Prier de Saone, Mr G
Reed, Mr H Stanley
Robson, the Hon'ble Mr
Rickford, Capt R J
Ross, Mr R R
Rothwell, Capt
Sassoon, Mr S E
Scarpa, Mr E
Sharples, Mr T
Slater, Mr J L
Slater, Mr E M
Shilestone, Mr W M
Shellim, Mr S E
Sassoon, Mr Stafford
Strandes, Mr A
Shellim, Mr D S
Tait, Capt H
Tate, The Hon'ble Mr J
Tickell, Mr J R
Walsh, Mr J
Wasey, Mr G K
Wenden, Mr H
Wellby, Mr D
Willis, Mr R A
Wrench, Mr
White, Mr W H
Yoshigawa Capt S

Hoosein Mr A
Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr
Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr

Mirza Mahomed Abdu Hoosein Shirazs, Mr

Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, Mr
Rustamji Mr B H J
Bhownaggree, Sir M M, M P
Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, Mr
Doctor, Mr Sorabji Kavasji
Jumsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir, Bart
Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Mr
Kaikhosro Maneckji, Mr
Murzban, Mr Jehangir B

Murzban, Khan Bahadur, M C, C I E
Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockji, Bart
Bomanji, Mr S R
Tata, Mr D J
Wadia, Mr Cursetji Nowroji
Wadia, Mr Khursetji Nasserwanji

Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Mr
Chabildas Lalloobhoy, Mr
Chatoorbhooj Bhaichanbhai, Mr
Chatoorbhooj Hemraj, Mr
Chatoorbhooj Shivji, Mr
Currmsey Damji, Rao Bahadur
Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon Mr
Gokuldas Naranji, Mr
Hari Sittaram Dikshit, the Hon Mr
Hurgovandas Moolchund, Mr
Itcharam S Desai, Mr
Jugmohundas Varjivandas, Mr
Jethabhai Waljee, Mr
Jugmohandas Vandravandas, Mr
Kalidas Mulchand, Mr

Kallandas Keshavdas, Mr
Lakhamsee Nappoo, Mr
Lukhmidas Bhimji, Mr
Moolji Haridas, Mr
Mathuradas Gordhandas, Mr
Narandas Purshotumdas, Mr
Naranji Parmanand, Mr
Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr
Raoji Naranji, Mr
Ramji Lukhmidas, Mr
Runchoddas Tribhovandas, Mr
Ranchordas Thakersey, Mr
Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr
Tribhovandas Varjewandas, Mr
Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Mr
Veerchund Deepchund, Mr
Valabhdas Chaturbhooj, Mr

THE Fifth Army Corps, which comes into being on January 1 next, is exciting some interest in military circles. Its headquarters will be at York, and the names of Lord Methuen and Sir R. Pole-Carew have been mentioned in the North in connection with the command.

A CORRESPONDENT in Johannesburg writes that the grave of General Wauchope (whose widow is now in South Africa) lies in a little cemetery called Pieter Mentjes, five miles from the village of Matjesfontein, and surrounded by the grandest mountain scenery. At the cemetery itself, he adds, a Scotsman might imagine himself to be on a Highland moor.

THE FAR EAST.

THE FLAG INCIDENT AT TONGSHAN MINES.

BRITISH INTERVENTION.

IN reference to the recently reported flag incident at the Tongshan Mines, the "Shanghai Daily Press" of November 28 says:—

A definite step has been taken at Tongshan at the instance of H. E. Chang Yi-mow, with the support of Mr. Detring and the advice of Mr. Kingsley, late agent of the old company at Shanghai, who has come from England at Mr. Chang Yi-mow's request, and has been staying for some days at the Astor House Hotel, Tientsin. On Sunday, 9th November, on the occasion of the Empress Dowager's birthday, the Chinese flag was hoisted at the mast head at No. 1 shaft. A British flag flew there at one time, but had worn to ribbons and no longer existed. No. 1 shaft is the original location of the working of the colliery. At the new head gear a British flag is still flying. The hoisting of the Chinese flag at the principal point was at first taken to be simply a compliment to the Chinese monarch on her birthday. On Monday, however, it was not hauled down. On Tuesday, Mr. Wynne, the agent and general manager, paid a hasty trip to Tongshan and requested that the flag be taken down. The Chinese declined. Mr. Wynne stated that he was the manager for the company and the flag was there without his authority. The Chinese replied that Mr. Wynne had no authority over their property. Mr. Wynne said that the property was that of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company Ltd. by virtue of their purchase. The Chinese replied that the purchase had never been made, as they had never received payment. Mr. Wynne said that they had been paid in the present company's scrip. The Chinese replied that they did not desire scrip, and did not regard it as purchase money. Mr. Wynne returned to Tientsin on Thursday. The dragon flag was still flying.

Next morning Mr. Mamet, the Belgian manager of the mines, arrived at the shaft with an assistant and a Belgian flag. He ordered his assistant to take down the dragon and hoist the Belgian colours. A Chinese military officer wearing the blue button and accompanied by 50 soldiers carrying fixed bayonets now interposed. They informed Mr. Mamet that if he attempted to interfere with the Chinese flag he would be responsible for the consequences. Mr. Mamet drew a revolver, put it back into its place, and withdrew from the scene, taking the Belgian tricolour with him. The dragon flag was still flying. Mr. Mamet telegraphed to Tientsin afterwards for 200 men. It is difficult to known what men he could get, as the mining company does not keep a standing army and the Belgians have no troops here.

Acting upon instructions from Mr. Yang, the Chinese representative at Tongshan, the native workmen have ceased boring operations in connection with the mines, thus blocking the progress of mining work. The action is taken to mean that the Chinese party in the great struggle now beginning mean to demonstrate, even more effectively than by the hoisting of the dragon flag, that they are the masters of the situation.

A REMARKABLE PROCLAMATION.

The following remarkable proclamation [illegible] representative at Tongshan of the [illegible] shareholders in the Mining Company appears in the native organ, "L'Impartial":—Let this be observed by the shareholders, both Foreign and Chinese, of the Chinese Engineering Company:—I, Yang Shang-cuing, Director of the Company, have been at Tongshan many years and exerted myself to protect all the railways, mines, as well as churches at Tongshan during the Boxer trouble. Much money was spent in doing so. H. E. Chang Yen mao, the Director General, was confined in Tzu-chulin at the time, and had no means of doing anything in connection with the Company, until finally he wrote to Mr. Detring, foreign director to send the minning engineer, Hu-hua (as pronounced in Chinese i. e., Mr. Hoover) to distribute shares in England in order to secure the financial position of the mines. This was of course an excellent plan and shows the pains taken by H. E. Chang to promote the interests of the Company. No doubt that those who took the shares of the Company have profited much.

It is suggested that Hu-hua, without informing his master, has taken improper measures which have long ago been found out by me, but unfortunately I have not positive proof. So that I refrained from signing any contract. This I have kept secret until now. At present there is another foreigner named Wai-ying (Mr. Wynne) who has taken up service in the Company. He is so much worse than the other one that I could not talk with him lawfully without getting orders from the Director General. Wai-ying strongly built his mind on drilling Wu-shui-chuang (translator's note—this perhaps means a mining place where boring was to go on for the extension of operations) I personally went there to stop him.

On Monday, Wai-ying wrote and sent telegrams to Mr. Mamet to pull down my dragon flag. I, as Mr. Mamet is a good man, did not stop him. At the same time the district officer, Yi, of Lau-chow, came, so I consulted with him and agreed that as Tientsin was already handed over to the Chinese, and besides the company partly belongs to the Chinese, and moreover as meetings were being arranged in the immediate future between the Chinese and foreigners, therefore the flags of both countries may be hoisted so as to have a good show. Mr. Yi and I made some speeches by way of celebrating the hoisting of the flags, and all the Chinese and foreigners of the Company were very glad too. At the Meeting I intended to ask H. E. Chang and Mr. Detring to cause Chin-ying to give up his account books and to put down the amount of the new and old shares in the company and to change the shares, old and new, into a new form so as to have English and Chinese only, and to make a regulation embodying this as permanent; otherwise to inform the Board of Foreign Affairs to cable to the British government asking them to fix upon a just and equitable scheme of settlement.

I have already written to Mr. Detring to say that in future all the foreign employees shall be under his charge and all the Chinese under mine, and proposing that we make due report to H. E. Chang about the number of employees and their names, etc., and that whenever money is required and drawn from banks, Mr. Detring and I shall sign the cheques and the like, in order to avoid fraudulent action.

The "N. C. D. News" received the following wire from Tientsin, on the 19th November.—It is feared that the hoisting of the dragon flag at the mines on the pretext that it was the birthday of the Dowager Empress prelude some action on the part of the Chinese, prejudicial to the company generally. The situation remains complicated and the most conflicting statements are being made. Mr. Yang, a former director, publishes some extraordinary statements but nothing definite is anticipated until the meeting which is to be held on the 28th instant. The following is the notice of the meeting referred to in the above telegram:—

A Meeting of Shareholders in the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, is hereby called for November the 28th at 10 a. m. at the Company's Office to discuss and, if necessary, to vote upon various matters affecting their interests.

It is requested that the attendance may be as full as possible.

Shareholders here and at the various ports are requested, if they are unable personally to attend, to appoint representatives who should be provided with a certificate as to the number of shares they represent.

The same day the "Shanghai Mercury" was in receipt of a wire from Tientsin stating:—

It is believed here that H. E. Chang Yi-mow aims at the recovery for the Chinese of the whole of the property of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. This is regarded as a very daring scheme.

TROUBLE AT KONG MOON.

BURNING OF THE YAMEN.

On the arrival of the West River traders, Nam King, Sze Yup and Cheung Kong at Hongkong from West River ports, considerable excitement was caused amongst Chinese rice shippers when it became known that a riot had occurred at Kong-moon over the spirit and rice question. From information gleaned, it appears that recently three mandarins of petty rank, viz., Messrs. Li, Keng Chuo, and Leong had obtained privileges from Canton regarding the full control of the spirit and rice trade. These mandarins levied a tax on rice and spirits, with the result that the inhabitants resented, and stated that the present levying of taxes especially on rice is a huge squeeze, and considering the present price of rice, a tax levied was absurd. At any rate the mandarins refused to take notice of requests, and had all the rice and spirit shops closed. A huge gathering of the inhabitants then took place on the market square, and after debating the question, a gang composed of the rowdiest made a bee line for the mandarins' yamens, and demanded the re-opening of the rice and spirit shops, and the abolition of the rice tax. On being refused, the mob first stoned the houses, and after effecting an entrance smashed all the furniture and wound up by setting the yamens on fire. The chief mandarin was made prisoner, and after tarring him, and smashing his head, the mob left him more dead than alive. The more educated of the gentry and elders of the village, however, have petitioned the acting Viceroy at Canton over the matter, and asked for the re-opening of the rice and spirit shops and a redress of their grievances.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

SIR CUTHBERT QUILTER'S PICTURES.

A PERFORMANCE OF "FIDELIO."

THE GERMAN THEATRE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Sir Cuthbert Quilter has made a charity of necessity, for while "the painters are in" at Grosvenor-square, part of the well-known collection of pictures is on exhibition, all for the benefit of the King's Hospital Fund. Messrs. Lawrie and Co. have housed them in their new crimson rooms in Bond street, and they make a notable feature in a season which has brought a rush of pictures in one sort or another. Most of Sir Cuthbert's are classics, from the Romney and the Reynoldses to the superb Frederick Walker. And as for the moderns, they are in a fair way of becoming so, from the mere fact that they have been admitted to the gallery of a fine and catholic collector. Mr. Spielmann has written a few shrewd and indicative lines by way of introduction to the little catalogue, so the visitor has two or three helps towards serenity. He has a graceful critic to accompany him, masterpieces in fair number, comfortable, spacious, and well-lit rooms to set them off, and the consciousness that his shilling goes to an excellent cause. Clearly, the opportunity is one not to be missed. That J. F. Millet of Holland, Josef Israels, makes headway in England, but so slowly that the credit goes wholly to him and not to ourselves. There is an exhibition of his work at the Holland Gallery, in Grafton-street, which ranges over half a century of his activity. The early "Meditation," with its laboured detail and its moths that seem an afterthought, comes as a surprise to us who know this master better for his fine brush-play and a consistent depression of spirits. There is finish also, in a placid way, about "The Cottage" (18), and there are other pictures by James Maris (the lee of a beached wherry, with crouching figures), mellow Bosboom interiors, a Gabriel or two, and an occasional Theodor de Bock to remind us what a land of scrupulous workmanship Holland still remains. But the walls give allegiance chiefly to Israels, and those peasants of his that remind one of the grim and cheerless pages of that Breton of Bretons, Emile Souvestre. The work is all carefully hung and the whims of the connoisseur have been studied in the duplication here and there of an etching so as to show its several "states." Mr. Rothenstein has been turning to account a recent portrait mission to Silesia, the rather uninviting region which gave birth to Gerhard Hauptmann and his wild flights of dramatic fancy. But it seems to have caught Mr. Rothenstein in a mood domestic and personal rather than otherwise, with more fondness for old town streets and farming scenes than for the pine and snow-covered slopes of the Bohemian frontier. The work is all in pastel, save for a single specimen in gouache, and the drier medium is one that the ar[illegible] works in with an effect of excellent persuasion [illegible]hited in Messrs. Carfax's little gallery in [illegible]treet, St. James's, his work might gain [illegible]tle more daylight, but this has been eventually rare of late. After all, artificial light is no bad test for work with which the purchaser will have to live, and it is only fair that for this ultimate domestication a sketch should qualify in the cosier atmosphere of electricity or gas. What we have said should in no way misinterpret the high ability, the freshness, and the technical ease of Mr. Rothenstein's work, or of its versatility and variety of interest.

The performance of "Fidelio" by pupils of the Royal College of Music at his Majesty's Theatre made one think that the dream of a permanent English opera is not so impossible of realisation. In several instances the students showed absolute gifts for the opera stage, and in all they worked well, so that the performance went very smoothly. The chief instances were the Leonora and the Rocco. Miss Kate Anderson, who had been cast for the heroine's part, was too ill to appear, and Miss Nannie Tout, a young American took her place at very short notice and without rehearsal. Under the circumstances, criticism would be, as a rule, unnecessary but Miss Tout's gifts are too powerful to be trammelled by conditions. She has genuine dramatic talent and a voice which, when fully developed, should be a flexible and dramatic instrument. As it was she made a great success. It is a long while since one has heard a young singer of so much promise. Miss Florence Macnaughton was a sprightly Marcellina and sang well, and Mr. Putnam Griswold's Rocco was as great a success as Miss Tout's Leonora. He has a fine voice of resonant clear quality, and he possesses a real sense of dramatic emphasis. Mr. Seth Hughes as Jacquino displayed a genuine gift for comedy. The other young artists—Mr. Harold Wilde, Mr. Albert Garcia and Mr. F. Aubre Millward—acted with intelligence, but vocally they were not remarkable. The chief fault of their singing was an absence of resonance and a want of due dramatic emphasis. The chorus sang well and acted intelligently, but as usual with intelligent choruses it erred on the side of over-acting. Still one seldom hears the prisoners chorus sung so impressively. The orchestra under Professor Stanford was up to its work, but the brass was occasionally unsteady. Mr. Richard Temple, the stage manager, had evidently given much care to the production.

According to the "Menestrel," the leading Paris musical paper, the collection of pictures and "objets d'art" of Count Franz Brunswick, the aristocratic friend of Beethoven are to be sold by auction at Vienna. The Count's son, Geza, moved them from Martonvasar the home of the Hungarian Brunswicks which Beethoven often visited, to Sommerau in Austria. Count Geza himself died a couple of years ago, and with him passed the last male of the Brunswick family. Among these pictures and the rest there should be some memorials of Beethoven. On the authority of Count Franz's sister, the Countess Theresa Brunswick whose recollections, edited by an intimate friend, were published in a slim volume a few years ago, she was Beethovens. "Immortal Beloved" a title which had been considered to belong to the Countess Giuletta Guicciardi, the sixteen-year old daughter of a very aristocratic family. Beethoven certainly dedicated some of his compositions to Giuletta. She was compelled to marry a Count Gallenberg, and, though heart-broken (as the legend goes), she afterwards became a leader of Italian society. The Countess Theresa Brunswick, however, who was a pupil of Beethoven's, and was roundly trounced by him on more than one occasion, tells us that she was the "Immortal Belard," and was also the original of the heroine of "Fidelio." According to her account, on the day after Beethoven and she had found out that they loved one another the composer said, "I am writing an opera. I have the chief figure in my mind and before my eyes wherever I go. Never till now have I been on such heights! All is light! All is pure and clear! Till now I have been as the foolish boy in the story, who gathered stones and did not observe the lovely flowers growing by the way." The Countess adds, "And so we found each other." "Fidelio" was written in 1804, and produced in, 1805. Not until after its production were the Countess and Beethoven formally engaged. Her brother gave his consent on the understanding that the marriage should not take place until the composer had secured a permanent appointment of some sort. Beethoven did his best, but after four years he grew impatient and brought about the climax by a peremptory demand that the marriage should take place at once. "He spoke the word that parted us," says the Countess, who evidently feared Beethoven's tempestuous nature. In after years she thought the parting a wise dispensation of Providence. "For what would have become of his genius—and what of my love," she asks, "if I had had cause to—fear him?"

Three interesting seasons already stand to the credit of the "German Theatre in London." Twice at the defunct St. George's Hall and once at the Comedy Theatre it has essayed to win for itself a permanent place in the affections of the London playgoer. On Saturday night it began its fourth and most persuasive attempt at the Great Queen-street Theatre. The piece selected for this opening performance was Meyer Forster's "Alt Heidelberg", at present the most popular play running in Germany and Austria. A crowded house, an enthusiastic reception, and a bill of fare that warranted these enviable conditions is, briefly stated, our impression of Saturday night's gathering. The occasion seemed to have brought together half the German colony in London, and there was a pleasant air of familiarity about the proceedings that gave an added zest to the programme. "Alt Heidelberg" is not a great play, but it is essentially national. Since Shakespear's "Henry V." we in England have produced nothing half so national. Young Germany is idealized in the shape of its students who are presented in the full glory of cap and corps colours. Heidelberg is the background to this picturesque apotheosis of youth; Heidelberg, with its castle, its river, its hills, its "Wein Weib und Gesang." The "Wein" in this case is largely diluted with beer; the "Weib" is the waitress at the headquarters of the Corps "Sachsen"; and the "Gesang" is furnished by the students themselves whose "Gaudeamus igitur" and kindred anacreontics are familiar to and beloved by every German. The drama is provided by an Hereditary Prince who is introduced to this glad circle. For a few months he escapes the oppressive atmosphere of Courts and becomes a 'Mensch,' a human being; then he is called back by the death of the reigning prince, and Kathie the waitress and his youth are left behind him. As a drama the piece is not especially noteworthy, but it has a joyous air that is infectious, and its romance is of a well tried brand. The staging was excellently managed and the acting was entirely good. Herren Ziegler, Andresen, Thurner, and Taeger, and Fraulein Greta Lorma especially distinguished themselves.

One impression that we should carry away from the theatre is that of a story. And this is just the impression that Mr. Frederick Fenn's "A Married Woman" fails distinctly to make. What do we most easily remember? Miss Beryl Faber dressed as a boy, and boy believed to be by those upon whose hospitality Cicely is cast by a carriage accident and a sprained ankle. How nearly all the interest that attached to her in these conditions was wholly independent of the fact whether she was "a married woman" or a maid. It was based on sex, not on wifehood, and as long as it lasted we were not indeed in Arden, but much nearer Arden than in most pieces where a girl dons male attire. Yet the very title of the play reminds us that the all-important fact concerning Cicely is that she is married, and, as it happens, to a husband whose evil courses have led to a separation, his announced determination to bring which to an end being the reason of her Rosalind-like flight. We remember, too, that Lady Muriel, who plays Celia to Cicely's Rosalind, is the subject of a bet. It is the first thing we hear of, and, for a time, deceives us as to the main trend of the piece. Lady Muriel, an ugly duckling, discovers that a detestable flaneur, the Hon. Gilbert Dexter, has wagered that he will win her heart within the half-year. A few touches of Cicely's deft fingers, and the loan of a becoming hat, and Lady Muriel, if not quite a swan, is a pleasing and promising cygnet. She will make Dexter fall in love with her, she says, and will lead him a dance for his boasting. Then happens just what always does happen on the stage. He, without meaning it, falls in love with her; she much against her will falls in love with him. The story is old, but is always capable of yielding comedy to a competent writer. And this, as far as one can judge, Mr. Fenn undoubtedly is. Had he stuck to this one story he might have written a really good play. But he has other and larger fish to fry. And so, having made a good deal of the bet at the outset when the evening was young and receptive, he leaves affairs between Lady Muriel and Dexter to settle themselves during an interval. Yet another thing we remember is a very novel and effective scene which recalls, if but faintly, the Screen Scene in "The School for Scandal."

Mr. Holroyd, as Cicely calls herself, has stayed for a month with Sir Richard Strake at whose gates she came by her hurt. She loves him and he tells her of his love of Cicely, whom, however, he has never met except years before when visiting Lady Muriel at school. She decides that it is time to let him know that Mr. Holroyd and Cicely are one, and retires to her room that she may resume her proper clothes to make confusion the easier. Meanwhile, Kent, her husband, has caught sight of her face at the window. Almost dead with drink he makes his way in and charges Sir Richard with having Cicely under his protection. Sir Richard has all but satisfied Kent that his suspicions are unfounded, when in Cicely comes. The situation is most striking, and one is almost inclined to wink at the means by which it is made possible to condone the improbability of Cicely's ever assuming boy's clothes, and the even greater improbability of her deceiving a whole household as to her sex for an entire month. Cicely refuses to return home. But much moved by a penitent letter from her husband, she does afterwards return, and after a protracted struggle, decides to remain there, and to do her best to reclaim a husband that will certainly take a great deal of reclaiming before there can be much prospect of domestic felicity. The play is valuable, chiefly as showing that Mr. Fenn has many qualifications for writing for the stage. Several of the characters are well-drawn, many of the minor tactics are ingenious, the dialogue, if occasionally slow, is always neat and pleasing, and a fine sense of situation is shown in other scenes than the one we have instanced. He is well served by his actors. Mr. Titheradge plays with great power and intensity as Kent, never allowing a most unsympathetic character to become repulsive. His performance is quite the best of the kind remembered since Mr. Fred Kerr appeared in "Mr. and Mrs. Daventry," a play of which we were sometimes reminded. Miss Beryl Faber is equally charming to behold as Mrs. Kent and Mr. Holroyd and acted with intelligence and feeling, and in the lighter scenes of the play with a refined sense of fun. Miss Edith Craig has, during her absence from the stage, improved out of all knowledge. Nothing could have been better than her Lady Muriel. So brilliantly good was Miss Craig in the opening act that we could but deplore that she had so little scope in the others. There was but a moderate audience, but it showed every sign of gratification, and on the fall of the curtain called loudly, but in vain, for the author.

"EYE-OPENERS."

LANCASHIRE OUTSTRIPPED BY AMERICA.

The delegates on the British Industrial Commission to America are using the word "eye-opener" in recounting experiences.

Mr. Wilkinson, of the weavers' section, has visited over fifty cotton-spinning mills at New Bedford, Fall River, and in Rhode Island, and received so many "eye-openers" that he hardly hopes to convince people at home of the unexaggerated truth of his reports. He found the mills larger than those in Lancashire and equipped with the latest labour-saving plant. In Rhode Island he saw a scrap heap which represented spinning mules obtained new from Manchester exactly two years ago and now superseded by later machinery. The mills were turning out every description of cloth he could mention and did not confine themselves as formerly to one or two lines.

Machinery did automatically operations, which were still done by hand in England, mechanical difficulties having been surmounted which Lancashire experts have hitherto regarded as insuperable. The output, which is already enormous, is growing with startling rapidity, many weavers running as many as twenty looms each, as compared with four to six in English mills. The average wages earned by the mill hands are £4 a week.

Mr. Wilkinson was so struck by a book of samples that he offered the manager £10 for it to show people at home what the mills were actually doing. The manager was unable to sell anything, but he freely gave an assortment of the patterns desired.

Among labour-saving machines is an electric stop motion attached to each loom, causing it to stop automatically the moment any single thread breaks. The loom cannot be restarted until the thread has been redrawn in.—Reuter's Special.

If Lord and Lady Warwick carry out the intention with which they are credited of having a house built on Lord Warwick's Somersetshire estate at Clutton, Lady Warwick will have an opportunity of studying a fresh phase of the industrial problem, for coal-mining is the principal industry of the district and Lord Warwick is a large mine-owner.

THE AHMEDABAD EXHIBITION.

THE GAEKWAR ON INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL NEEDS.

H. H. the Gaekwar, in the course of his address at the opening of the Ahmedabad Industrial Exhibition, said:—Improvement in Agriculture is necessary to secure an increased quantity and improved quality of the produce of our fields. What Science can do for Agriculture the development of the Beet-sugar industry and the improvement of Cotton clearly show; and as Sugar and Cotton are two of the most important of our products and especially of our export trade I wish to call your attention to what has been done by our rivals. Beet Sugar cultivation has been gradually developed by careful selection of the best roots and the application of agricultural chemistry until the percentage of Saccharine has been doubled and trebled. Here is the remedy for Indian sugar. We must not be ashamed to borrow our rivals' tactics but strive hard to get the very best canes and take care to use nothing but the very best methods of cultivation and manufacture. The same is true of Cotton. It is certain that the competition which Indian cotton has to meet will be much intensified in the near future and our only hope of meeting it successfully is to improve our indigenous varieties up to a point at which they can hold their own. I believe that we can do this, but it demands the most patient research and above all, that when the best variety has been discovered the cultivator will really grow it. Science is our great hope, but there is one great obstacle to be overcome before Science can help us, and that is the ignorance and apathy which is the general condition of the agricultural classes at present. But their most serious drawback is their helplessness. There is a general complaint that the soil is deteriorating but that they can do nothing to remedy it and in times of scarcity and famine they seem incapable of doing anything to help themselves. This is a most serious question and one which demands all our attention. In the first place this deterioration of the soil is a very real danger. Do you know that the average product per acre has in some parts of the country diminished by 50 per cent since the middle of the seventeenth century, when the Aini-Akbari was compiled? Is it any wonder that the peasant grows poorer, or that his resources diminish?

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

Our remedies must fall under two heads:—(1) The improvement of methods, implements and general conditions and—(2) Education. In the first place the attempts to introduce new implements have nearly all failed. Iron flails and threshing machines have been tried at one time or another but the ryot will have none of them. At the same time this does not mean that the old implements are the very best that the wit of man can devise, or that we are to suppose the failure is conclusive. Another matter to [illegible] Government has given some attention has been cattle-breeding. The results so far have not been encouraging, though there are Government farms at Hissar and at Bhadgaum in Khandesh, and another called the Amrit Mahal maintained by the Mysore Government from which are derived certain superior breeds of cattle to be found in the Madras Presidency. But until we can get the co-operation of the people the results must be disappointing. Nevertheless, I think that there is a great deal of good work to be done on these lines and I am of opinion that besides improving the breed of cattle, much might be done in the way of encouraging the ryots to breed other stock, such as horses, mules, etc. It is a thousand pities that our Indian breeds of horses should be dying out and that there seems to be no sensible effort made to keep them alive. Perhaps the chief reason that Government breeding farms have failed is that they are too elaborate for the people in their present condition. I believe that much might be done by reviving the old custom of keeping sacred bulls in every village and taking care that the bulls supplied were the best that could be procured, or if the cultivator could be persuaded to breed only from the best animals. One advantage of this scheme is that it can be carried out by private enterprise. Instead of helping ourselves we always depend upon Government; here is an instance where the people can, with advantage, help themselves. To it I would add the planting of trees, which are of economic of value, round the cultivators' fields and the encouragement of the fibrous plants which are now articles of commerce; the question of good drainage to relieve the bad effects of irrigation and besides that, a serious endeavour to help the ryot to sow only the best seed and to pay some attention to the best rotation of crops.

IRRIGATION.

But in a country like India where the introduction of improved implements is so limited in its possibilities and where everything depends upon the timeliness and sufficiency of the annual rains, it is irrigation that must necessarily take the largest place in all plans for agricultural improvement. This importance of irrigation has been recognized by the successive Rulers of this country from the times of the ancient Hindu Kings. The British Government when they occupied the country, with their characteristic administrative energy, not only put the ancient tanks in order, but in many cases improved and enlarged them. They have brought, or kept under irrigation, an area of little less than 20 millions of acres at the cost of 42 crores of Rupees; and the work has been done with so much judgment and success that the works yield a profit of nearly 7 per cent. and the produce raised equals 98 per cent. of the total capital outlay. Not content with this they are now undertaking to prepare and gradually execute a scheme of protective works which, when complete, ought to do much to insure the country against famine. The work in irrigation will always be one of the most splendid and irreproachable chapters in the history of British rule. The proposed extension of irrigation works would also offer to the capitalists of the country a very eligible field for the investment of their surplus savings. If the people only co-operate they would find irrigation projects a very profitable channel for investment; and if they fail to take advantage of the favourable opportunity one need not be surprised if European capital is extensively employed in their development as has been done in the case of Railways in India. I trust the Government on its part, will also offer more than usual inducements to attract private Indian capital in these profitable undertakings. Besides great irrigation works there is another way in which much might be done to protect the country against drought, that is, by encouraging the digging of wells. This is a method well adapted for States which have no facilities for works on a grand scale. In my own territories I have found that the advance of Tagavi, for this purpose, was a measure which the cultivator could understand, and, under the guidance of experienced officers, one which worked well. At the same time large irrigation works have been commenced in various parts of the territory and a survey is being made for the repair of old tanks and the utilization of favourable spots for the storage of water.

OTHER REMEDIES.

But it must not be forgotten that irrigation will not end all our troubles. Indeed, unless it is accompanied by a considerable measure of intelligence and foresight, it brings others in its train, such as the debilitation of the soil. The remedy for this is, of course, the use of artificial manures which will restore to the soil some of the qualities which are removed from it by over-irrigation. But here we are at once faced by our usual want of foresight and ignorance of which I have already spoken. In the face of the deterioration of the soil, which I have mentioned as a wide-spread evil, widely acknowledged, it is inconceivable to me that we should seek to encourage the export of cotton seeds on which so much of the efficiency of the simple manure, which we use here in Guzerat, depends. Yet the value of this export has risen in one year from five to fifty lacs of Rupees, and it is certain that at this rate the cattle will have to go without it and that their manure will become practically valueless. An artificial manure is therefore, a crying necessity. Another point is the growth of deep rooted grasses which can resist drought and so prevent the terrible mortality of cattle which was so painfully marked in the late famine. We must follow the example Australia in this matter and find indigenous deeprooted grasses which we can plant systematically on waste land and then, when we are cursed with another season of drought, we shall have something to meet it with.

NEED FOR EDUCATION.

But before we can hope that the ryot will try to employ measures which demand a high level of intelligence and scientific knowledge, we must awaken his curiosity and enlist his sympathy, which can only be done by a good system of general education. Without it our best endeavours are bound to fail. Government has established agricultural colleges and model farms in different parts of the country, but agriculture has been but little improved in consequence. Partly, I think, this is due to the vastness of the area and the great variety of local conditions, for each district has its own difficulties to meet and overcome. But the main reason for the failure is, I believe, the indifference and apathy of the people themselves. Another reason is the fact that these measures have come from outside and not from the people. However imperfect our education may be it is equally lamentable that it has so far affected no more than five per cent. of the population of the country. Before any noticeable change can take place there must be a general feeling among the people that improvement must be made and a desire to take advantage of the efforts of Government to help them. At present, they are more inclined to laugh at our attempts to aid them than to help us by their advice and showing us where their real difficulties lie. Their criticism, as a rule, is more destructive than educative. I have found it possible to do something to improve the more backward classes of cultivators by sending more intelligent ryots to show them better methods of cultivation; and the school for the Dhankas at Songad has been more or less successful. But these measures only serve to raise internal level of the lower agriculture up to the highest of our present system, while the problem is to raise the general level. Perhaps something might be done by agricultural associations which studied local requirements and popularised such improvements as admitted of practical application. But I believe the only change, which would do much, would be to induce a more intelligent and enterprising class to engage in agriculture. Over and above all this it is very important that our agriculturists should have cottage industries or some work on which they can usefully engage themselves and the members of their family during the slack season of agriculture. Such would be wood-carving and the making of toys for the men, and for the women, needlework and embroidery.

MANUFACTURES.

I do not think we should stop short at improving our raw materials, I believe we might do much in the way of working them up. The annual review of the Trade of India published by the Statistical Department of the Government of India teaches us some wholesome lessons, which it would be always useful to remember. They show the large number of objects for which we are at present dependent on foreign factories, but for which we have plenty of raw material at hand, and which, if we only avail ourselves of the latest scientific methods, we can ourselves manufacture. Our endeavour should be to reduce this dependence upon foreign industries and, where the necessary facilities do not exist for such manufactures at home, we should so improve the quality of our raw material as to enable it to hold its own in the foreign market to which it is sent out. The wheat, for instance, which we export at present, is used for the manufacture of bread in Europe, but it is scarcely fit to be turned to the many other uses to which it can be put, unless it is much improved in quality. The same remarks apply to many of the most ordinary articles of daily use, such as paper, oil, leather, etc. The case of leather is peculiarly striking. We export the hides, and the materials for tanning them and that is not all. There is a cheaper and more efficient process of cleaning the hides in use in Europe and the hides are exported to Europe to be cleaned there. Is it impossible for India to tan her own hides, in her own factories, with her own tanning materials? Another point which seems inconceivable when the need for artificial manure is remembered and that is, that we export bones in large quantities to be turned into bone-manure for the beet-fields of our rivals, and so for their sugar, which we so largely import. Glass again is an article of which we import a large quantity every year, but which we might manufacture for ourselves. Last year we imported glass of the value of over ninety lakhs of Rupees. In 1887 I made some inquiries into the matter and found that there were raw materials in plenty for the manufacture not only of rough glass, but of glass of the finest quality. I was advised that it would not pay to establish a factory, but the reasons against success were not insuperable.

I also made some enquiries into the possibility of manufacturing paper in Guzerat, and discovered that there were abundant raw materials of an excellent quality to be obtained here, and that this too was quite feasible. We have already some glass-blowing factories at Kapadwanj and in the Punjab; Paper Mills in Bombay, Poona and Bengal; Leather Tanneries in Madras, Cawnpore and Bombay; and it would be interesting to study the quantity and quality of these home products and compare them with the articles imported from abroad. We may thereby learn the difference and know how to remove their shortcomings and extend their sale. Experience is the only path to knowledge; comparison perfects it; it is the spirit of the age and the basis of all reform. I would suggest that, of the many manufactures which might be successful in India, it would be advisable to begin with those in which there is a steady local demand such as soap, candles, glass, furniture, ribs, carpets, etc., and afterwards extend the field of our operations so as to include other and more elaborate articles. To enable us take up these manufactures we need a system of Industrial Education, and for this we have to rely veary largely on the assistance of Government. But we must remember that our position is not quite that of any European country in this respect, and that our best model would probably be Japan. Now Japan, when she aimed at general and, particularly, at industrial progress, adopted three main lines on which her education was to run. These were first to send a number of her young men abroad, and especially to Germany, for education; secondly, to establish great colleges in Japan itself, the staff of which was at first composed of Europeans: and thirdly, to employ the services of Europeans, in the initial stages of her manufactures, under whom her people were gradually trained in efficiency.

That which will help us most, however, is a largely extended system of technical and general education such as that on which Germany has built her commercial greatness. It is, of course, impossible to imitate the German system exactly. But it is not impossible to provide ourselves with a system which will meet our requirements. Though private individuals may do something in the matter, a satisfactory solution of the whole question must depend upon the sympathy and generosity of the Government. I believe that Government could not give a greater boon than such an education, and I think I am voicing the feelings of the educated classes at large, when I say that we are confident that we have not long to wait to see our rulers grapple with this problem, with their usual energy and decision. Meanwhile we must start out factories, as best we can, and do the best with our present circumstances. I do not overlook the fact that the odds against us are heavy and that our infant industries have to struggle from the start in an open market with long established competitors.

PROTECTION.

I am not afraid of being thought an economic heretic if I say that I think we need Protection to enable our industries to reach their growth. The economic history of Germany and America shows that there is a stage in the growth of a nation when protection is necessary. The laws of Political Economy are not inexorable and must bend to the exigencies of time and place. Theories and doctrines, however plausible, cannot take precedence of plain and practical truths. It is true that Free Trade enables a country to procure at cheaper rates those articles that can be manufactured more conveniently in foreign lands, but this cheapness is dearly bought by the loss of industrial status, and the reduction of a whole people to a helpless proletariat. National defence against alien industrial inroads is more important than the cheapness of a few articles. Protection, therefore, if only for a short time, is what we need for our nascent manufactures; for some time must elapse before more perfect methods are naturalised in India and the standard of Indian workmanship attains the excellence of Europe. A high wall of tariffs has secured to American manufactures the home market as an undisputed field for their own development, and India, maimed and helpless as she has been, may expect that relief from her beneficent Government.

HANDICRAFTS AND HOME INDUSTRIES.

But at the same time I would warn you against some false methods of encouraging Industry, such as the movement to use no cloth not produced in the country. The idea is quite unsound so far as any economic results go, and the true remedy for any old industry which needs support is to study the market, find out what is wanted and improve the finish of the work and the design, until an increasing demand shows that the right direction has been found. This applies particularly to the artistic trades such as wood-carving and metal-work for which the country has been so famous and which it would be a pity to allow to die altogether. Among other means of improvement, the education of women in decorative art would bring a fresh economic force into play, and as I ascertained by enquiries in London, made from a desire to find lucrative home-industries for our women, and especially for for widows, would prove extremely profitable, if the right steps were taken. Tapestry, for instance is a great women's industry in Switzerland, lace works, cretonne and embroidered cushions could all very well be done by women.

I would, however, direct your attention more to the establishment of the larger industries involving an extensive use of machinery, for it is upon this that our economic future and any increase of our wealth depends. Before we have a large demand at home for the Arts, we must produce the wealth to support them, and we shall never have that wealth, until we have an economic system on a much broader basis than our present limited Industry. With a little energy and the assistance of Government we can broaden this basis and then we may look forward to a new lease of life for Indian Art and Indian Literature, and for those industries which depend on leisure and wealth.

GOVERNMENT HELP.

I have indicated a few ways in which I think Government can help economic development in the direction of Education. To these I would add improvements in the means of communication and the establishment of banks and other co-operative institutions. It can also encourage merchants and manufacturers by advances of capital and by granting other facilities. Natives States in India, seriously handicapped as they are by their limited means and scope and the want of trained men, though they cannot emulate their great exemplar, the British Government, seem to limit themselves as yet, too much to the routine of administration and might do more for the material and commercial development of the country. Granted freedom of action, and with proper endeavours, I am inclined to think that many states in Central India, Rajputana and elsewhere would be able to get even more treasure out of the bowels of the earth than Mysore and Hyderabad at present obtain. But Government help has its limits. My experience teaches me that it is very difficult for Government to provide industries for its people in the absence of a real business spirit amongst the people themselves. It is a very difficult for so impersonal an entity as Government to get capable managers or to supervise its enterprises properly. I have tried various measures in my own State but I am sorry to say that the results are disappointing. A sugar-mill, a cotton-mill and an ice-factory were tried, but were not a success. A state fund for the advance of capital and other assistance to manufacturers also failed. I found that the managers were not sufficiently interested in the scheme and not impartial in the working of it. I am convinced, however, that the fault lay not with the industries themselves but in the fact that they were State-enterprises.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BARODA.

I have also made an experiment in technical education. I founded an institution called the Kala-Bhavan with departments in dyeing and weaving, carpentry and mechanical engineering, and with the object of diffusing technical education I had branches of it set up in various parts of the Raj; but the response among the people was so faint that after a time the institution had to be contracted within narrower limits. Until the means of the people and the material wealth of the country expand, there can be but little demand for the work which such institutes turn out. So far, the Kala-Bhavan has done but little beyond providing skilled dyers for Bombay mills! but until the people co-operate more earnestly, its utility will not be recognised. Once more it is the prevailing ignorance which hampers every movement to help the people. They are sunk in a fatalistic apathy and do not care to learn how to help themselves. It is the general lack of education and intelligence which hampers us at every turn and has been our ruin.

NO LACK OF CAPITAL.

I do not think that the plea that our industries are poor for want of capital is one that can be sustained. We have more capital than we imagine to develop our resources if we would only use it. But we lack the active foresight always seeking the best investments. We prefer to hoard our savings in our women's ornament, or to invest it in Government securities at low rates of interest when we might be using it in ways which would be profitable to the country at large, as well as to ourselves, such as agricultural improvement, insurance, of agricultural stock and the establishment of factories. And this is especially true of some Native States, which invest their surplus capital in Government securities instead of using is in the development of there sources of their own territories. This is not, however, our only fault. There is another fault which is nearly as fatal to any system of industry, and that is our lack of confidence in ourselves and in one another. Without self-confidence you can never do anything; you will never found an industry or build up a trade, for you have nothing to carry you through the first anxious years when the only dividend is Hope, and the best assets are unfaltering courage and faith in oneself. And without confidence in one another you will never have a credit system, and without a credit system no modern commerce can exist. It is this want of cooperation and mutual distrust which paralyses Indian industry, ruins the statesman, and discredits the individual even in his own household. I believe that this trait of our character, though in some cases arising from our obvious defects and instances of actual misconduct among ourselves, is mainly due to the fact that the nation has long been split up into incoherent units, but also to the ignorance and restricted vision which result from our own exclusiveness. We have denied ourselves the illuminating experience of foreign travel and are too prone to imagine that our weaknesses are confined to India.

INDIA'S AWAKENING.

But before any of these undertakings and enterprises, which I have mentioned, can succeed, India must be thoroughly awakened. Understand what this means. It means action. There is no reality in our social reform, our political progress, our industrial revival, because, as you know, there is scarcely one of us who dares to act even in his own household. You complain of an overcentralised Government, of the evils of heavy Home charges, of Inland Excise duties on cotton, of the treatment given to your emigrants, and the want of a legitimate share by the people in their own Government, and there may be much in your complaints, but until you realise that the ultimate remedy lies in your own hands and that you have to carry it out by yourselves, no external reform can help you.

It is obvious that our Religion and Institutions of to-day have nothing in them except perhaps a faint shadow of their old vigour and glory on which our old greatness was founded. India needs a great national movement in which each man will work for the nation and not for himself or for his caste, a movement carried out on commonsense lines.

It does not mean that we are to adopt a brand new system from Europe, but it does mean that we must borrow a little commonsense in our solutions of the problems of life. I should like to pay a personal tribute to the organisers of this Exhibition, for the trouble and energy they have expended in making this collection of Indian Arts and Industry so fine and representative a collection, and to the local authorities and their able head, Mr. Lely, the popular Commissioner, whose name will ever be a house-hold word in Gujerat for his unfailing kindness in Famine plenty and who has taken so encouraging an interest in this Exhibition. Surely it is a good omen for the success of our industrial revival that this Exhibition takes place in Ahmedabad, a town long famous for its enterprise and energy and which already possesses factories and industrial connections of importance with the industrial world. If only we had a few more Ahmedabads, India would not have long to wait for a real revival of her commerce. And last of all, I have to pray for the long life, happiness and prosperity of his Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, whose accession we are about to celebrate in so splendid a manner and whose reign will, we trust, inaugurate a new period of strong and prosperous national life for India, which will make her the brightest jewel in that Imperial Diadem. (Applause.)

TAKING STOCK OF SOCIETY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

He enumerates the "genera" and "species" he took stock of at the Congress. He does it as if he meant to insinuate that the tailor had made his dignitaries. That "branching white neckcloth of the 'corner man' at a nigger entertainment," that "jam pot collar" of the earlier Ritualists, those Norfolk jackets, monastic habits, and Inverness capes prove to him that there's "no slavish aping of Roman rigidity," But when Mr. G. W. E. Russell turns his gaze to the junior clergy, an insidious change begins to present itself.

I note something which really resembles uniformity. Here and there a struggling moustache attracts the observant eye; here and there a white bow rather neatly tied—and did I catch a glimpse of brown leather trying shyly to hide itself in a crowd of shooting-boots and cycling shoes! The "Jamima" boot, with elastic sides and a plain front survives, I think, only among such as, being comfortably beneficed, are out of chaff's way; and the only patent leather which I saw at Brighton gleamed on the shapely foot of Mr. Soulsby.

But, taking the curates as a mass, they begin to resemble one another. They are developing into a type. When the observer sees one of them he can say with tolerable certainty That youth is an English curate not a Roman Seminarist, nor yet one of Mr. Spurgeon's students; not a waiter, nor yet a Hussar.

His survey of the world convinces Mr. Russell that the State is rather sickly and the Church remarkably vigorous. But there are stock-takers of Society who regard the vigour (excitable, feverish, noisy as it is) as a symptom of coming disruption.

The heavily luxurious (and frequently "stuffy") old first-class railway carriage appears to be doomed, and as with many other reforms to benefit the travelling public, the North-Eastern Railway Company is showing the way. This company is about to introduce first-class compartments simply and sweetly furnished with light cane armchairs, provided with comfortable cushions. The innovation is now to be seen in some of the railway carriages on the Newcastle and Carlisle line. The carriage will be run on three trains each way daily. The compartments are smoking and non-smoking in the ordinary way. The new carriages have been tried and approved on the York and Scarborough branch of the railway.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

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NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is now travelling by road through the Seoni District to Jubbulpore, at which station he will arrive on the 15th December. He will probably proceed direct to Calcutta from that station.

The details in connection with the various functions to be held here during the Durbar festivities have been settled. A Durbar will be held at Nagpur on the 1st January. In the afternoon there will be sports among the school boys, and these will be followed by treats to students. The treats will consist mostly of sweets and fruit in the case of native schools and cake and tea for European boys. At 7 p.m. there will be a pyrotechnic display near the Juma tank which will be illuminated with chirags on all sides. A sum of Rs. 300 has been allotted for the Bishop's School and St. Francis de Sales School to meet the expenses in connection with sports. The Free Church Institution and Neill City School will each get a grant of Rs. 100 for the same purpose, while Rs. 150 has been allowed for the Butt and Patwardhan Schools, Anjuman-i-Islam, and Rai Bahadur Narainswamy School. A sum has also been set apart for expenditure on the vernacular and primary schools under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nagpur. The treats and sports among the students of the several school will come off simultaneously. Provision has also been made for Harikirtan and nautch parties that are being organized in various parts of the town. Arches bearing suitable inscriptions will be erected at convenient centres on the public roads, while all the streets will be lighted up. About 10,000 poor people will be fed at the Town Hall at 3 p.m. under the supervision of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The whole town will no doubt be en fete in a manner worthy of the auspicious occasion.

Throughout this week the weather has been cloudy with occasional slight showers of rain. The nights and mornings are consequently intensely cold. The bad weather has been productive of much sickness in the station, fever and colds being the chief complaints.

Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator of Forest, Southern Circle, C. P., retired from service on the 3rd instant, and left for England on Saturday last by the P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt.

The friends of Mr. James B. John, B. A., a young gentleman of Ceylon, who has been employed in the office of Mr. E. H. Burke, the Deputy Comptroller of the Post Office at Nagpur, during the past 12 months, will be glad to learn that he has succeeded in passing the subordinate Accounts Service Examination, which was held at Nagpur last month. He was the only Postal Official in the Central Provinces who appeared this year for the examination.

A number of men who took the "Bounty" have left Kamptee for South Africa this week in order to complete a couple of years longer service there, after which they will be permitted to return to the home-land.

It is already known that the Royal Scots from Poona will be the relieving regiment in February next.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will take place at Bombay commencing from the 19th instant, and will last for nearly a week. All missionaries belonging to the Annual Conference will assemble, the Bishop presiding.

Two of the U. F. C. Ministers, Rev. Mr. Robertson and Rev. Mr. MacLeroy, addressed a well-attended gathering of young men in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Sunday morning at 9-45.

Rev. Father Walrath of your city who has been invited by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nagpur to give retreat to the Rev. Fathers of the Mission, preached this morning an eloquent sermon and kept the congregation spell bound. He preaches again this evening after the Vespers.

THE FAR EAST.

(Concluded from page 5.)

STEAMERS IN COLLISION AT BANGKOK.

Details of the collision at Bangkok between the Kelantan and the Phra Chom Klao show that shortly after noon on the 12th ultimo, at the entrance to Bangkok between the red light-ship and the black buoy, the inward-bound Kelantan collided with the outgoing Phra Chom Klao. Eye-witnesses of the collision state that both vessels were proceeding full speed ahead till immediately prior to the impact, when both seemed to reserve their engines, but a long way too late to avert the disaster which followed. With full way on the vessels crashed together, the bow of the Phra Chom Klao smashing through the Kelantan just abaft the engine room, causing a huge hole to be rent almost down to the keel on the starboard side of the latter vessel, bending her own stem and also making a hole under her own water line forward. The water rushed into the Kelantan's hold and engine room, these being almost instantaneously flooded. In less than three minutes after getting free from the Phra Chom Klao and less than five minutes from the first shock of contact, the Kelantan settled down aft and became a total wreck with only her forward half remaining clear of the water. The Phra Chom Klao by means of her water-tight compartment succeeded in remaining afloat and returned to Bangkok. A marvellous feature of the accident is that no passenger or member of either of the crews was lost or sustained injury.

The Kelantan was purchased three years ago by the Norddeutscher Lloyd from the "Blue Funnel" fleet, her name then being the Medusa. She is commanded by Captain Littmann, while the other vessel was in charge of Captain Brunn. Neither of the ships had a pilot on the bridge. The Kelantan had no cargo, being simply in ballast, but the Phra Chom Klao was loaded with rice and sundries for Hongkong. None of her cargo was damaged though water leaked into her through a hole near her stem. The rail round the stern of the Kelantan is clear of the water, and, as there is little danger, the crew are remaining on board. The European officers are the only ones who have suffered inconvenience. They are now quartered on the bridge deck, but all their stores and clothing are under water, and supplies have had to be taken to them from Bangkok. As the wreck is on the western edge of what is known as "Deep Hole" it is not in the direct track of incoming or outgoing vessels and is, therefore, no obstruction to free entry to the river.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd are having a bad time with their Orient fleet. No less than three vessels, the Phra Nang, Kelantan and Phra Chom Klao, of the Bangkok run are disabled and this is the rice season when freight is plentiful.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

The "Sinwenpao" is in the receipt of dispatches to the effect that Governor Wang Chih-ch'un, of Kwangsi, recently reported to the Throne that a rebel leader, named Kung Tsz-lin, with six followers whose band had been defeated in a battle with Government troops, having fled across the border into Annamese territory were subsequently captured by the French military authorities there and afterwards handed over to a deputy of the said Governor. The same paper states that a Kwangsi Taotai named P'an, has come to Shanghai to receive the sum of half-a-million taels from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, being a loan made by the Governor of Kwangsi with that Bank for the purpose of prosecuting the war in that province and the payments of troops who are greatly in arrears.

THE CHENCHOW MURDERS.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN LIU LIEN-HSU.

The "Je Je" states that a telegram has been received in Peking reporting the escape from prison of Capt. Liu Lien-Hsu, the military official just condemned to death by Imperial Edict at the demand of the British Minister for the Chenchow murders. We hope, says the "Peking and Tientsin Times" for the sake of China's credit that the report is a false alarm, but there appears no doubt in the "Je Je's" statement, though our contemporary says the matter had not up to the time of publication been reported to the Throne. If it proves to be true the position will become very complicated, and considerable doubt will surround the identity of the recaptured captain, as nominally he will of course be retaken.

Mr. Schwab, President of the American Steel Trust, is having a new house built for him. He boasts that it will be the finest private dwelling in the world. Situated on Riverside Drive, when finished, says the "Morning Post's" New York correspondent, it will have cost between two and two a half million dollars. Tapestries for the house are being woven at Williamsburg which will cost 50,000dols. Mr. Schwab, who is now in Italy, is said to be purchasing art treasures of great value for the gallery of the mansion.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A correspondent in San Remo "saw snow in a considerable quantity on the 22nd November in the afternoon, after six hours of bright, hot sunshine, from the rising ground of the east end of the town"; and a letter from Milan on the 21st tells of "eight inches of snow in the streets" there. "Happily," adds our correspondent, "there has been no frost yet on the Riviera. One night's frost means the loss of tens of thousands of francs to the market gardeners of this seaboard. "Will it freeze?" cried a resident, in horror. "No, no! Such a thing would be a calamity; nothing less than a calamity, I tell you!"

In an interesting and kindly notice of the late "Leader Scott" (Mrs. Baxter) which Mr. Thomas Hardy contributes to the "Dorset County Chronicle," he tells of making pilgrimages to many places of interest in Italy under her guidance. Here is an extract: "It was in Mrs. Baxters company also that I stood in the Piazza bell 'Annunziata and gazed at the statue of the Grand Duke Ferdinand I., opposite the Palazzo Riccardi-Menelli, we having been led there by the famous lines!

'There's a Palace in Florence the world knows well,
And a statue watches it from the Square,'

which open the story told in 'The Statue and the Bust.' In making this inspection an incident occurred which may be worth recalling. Having seen the statue we looked for the bust, but were informed by an obliging waiter standing at a door hard by that it had unfortunately been taken down from a particular spot in the palace facade which he pointed out. He added luminous details, and I gave him a lira for his information. On the first Sunday after my return to London I met Browning, and he was interested to hear of the incident. 'But that waiter!' he added, with a hearty laugh. 'Why, I invented the bust!'" Mr. Hardy thinks it just possible though not likely, that Browning's memory was in error and that the friendly waiter did not lie, Mrs. Baxter inclined to the opinion that there was a bust.

The news that M. Achille, the great Parisian bookseller, has been the victim of a burglary calls up literary memories. M. Achille used to preside over Calmann-Levy's Librairie Nouvelle, at the time when that shop was the favourite resort of the waits and men of letters of the period. Here used to foregathe writers so various as Heine, Alexandre Dumas, Jules Verne, Edmond de Goncourt, Flaubert, and Aurelien Scholl, who always made a point of turning up on the eve of a duel to prove that he was not nervous. None of them, it is said, ever thought of buying a book except Dumas, and he always discovered that he had no money in his pocket and could not pay for it.

America has gone one better than the rest of the world again by electing a woman justice of the peace. The selection was made at the recent election by the Wyoming electors, who pitched on Mrs. Mary Anna Garret, late of Birmingham, for the honour. Mrs. Garrett is a woman of forty-nine, who has been a resident of the district electing her for sixteen years, during which time she has acted as postmistress, as notary-public, conducted a large and successful ranch and founded the town bearing her name, which has just returned her to office. Even before leaving England in 1884 she took a great interest in politics, and after removing to America became one of the champions of woman's rights, playing a prominent part in the fight for the franchise finally extended to Wyoming women in 1890.

Some of the statements that have been going the rounds about the intended purchase of Abbotsford by a millionaire in the United States for presentation to the people of Scotland are not quite accurate. The "Dundee Advertiser" has authority for saying that Mr. MacDonald, the millionaire in question, has authorised negotiations with the agents of Mrs. Maxwell Scott, the proprietress of the historic mansion, and that is as far as the matter has gone. The price offered on behalf of Mr. MacDonald is said to be generous, but there is not the slightest warrant for concluding that Mrs. Maxwell Scott is prepared to part with a possession she prizes so highly.

Dr. Stewart, of Lovedale, has been giving the lie to a passage in Kruger's Memoirs in which the ex-President has some remarks upon Dr. Livingstone. The passage refers to the destruction of Livingstone's station at Kolobeng. It is said that somebody found there a "complete workshop for the repair of firearms and a multitude of war materials which Livingstone kept stored up for Secheli's use." Commandant Scholtz, Kruger adds, "confiscated the missionary's arsenal, and in return the Boers were insulted and slandered throughout the length and breadth of England." As one who knew Livingstone, and his real opinions and practice, and who had the opportunity of seeing him at some of the most trying periods of his life, Dr. Stewart denies the story. It is, he says, a contradiction to the entire spirit and practice of Livingstone's whole life. No such thing as a complete workshop and an arsenal for supplying natives ever existed at Livingstone's station. This is definite enough, but Livingstone's reputation has nothing to fear from anything that Mr. Kruger may say about it.

Among the columns of dry figures in the report just issued of the work of the French Mont de Piete some pathetic facts stand out. It is sad to read that the average number of wedding-rings pawned annually is 60,000, but the saddest story is that of the oldest pledge left in the charge of the office. It dates from 1869, and consist of a suit of clothes of a man who was killed in the war of 1870. For twenty-three years his widow paid the interest, but could never save the five francs, which was all that had been advanced on the security. At the end of that time the clothes were returned to her—not from reasons of pity or sentiment, but because the moths had got into them and they were valueless.

It is an old story, but it will bear retelling. Mr. Keir Hardie adheres for the most part to the small cap—a cross between the cap known as Scotch and the kind of tight-fitting cap a workman wears when he is starting for work in the bleak early morning. It was this cap which led to a little incident which M. A. P. recalls. Mr. Keir Hardie, on the opening day of the Session, came down to the library to consult some books. "Are you working here, mate?" queried a friendly policeman at the Palace Yard Gate. "Yes, On the roof!"—Which was undergoing repairs at the time. "Ne—on the floor."

The reported disposal of St. James's Hall to an American syndicate who are desirous of converting it into a hotel will come as a surprise. The Hall was built forty-five years ago, from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones, and originally consisted of one large room and two small ones. It has been the scene of many memorable gatherings. Dickens gave his second series of "Readings," within its walls, the first having been delivered at the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-Street. The first public dinner held at St. James's Hall, in June, 1858, was presided over by Mr. Robert Stephenson, M. P., when a testimonial to the value of more than £2,500 was presented to Sir F. R. Smith, in recognition of his services in the introduction of the screw propeller into our steam fleet.

The Old Mertonian Dinner, to be shortly held in London, at which the Lord Chancellor, himself an old Mertonman, has promised to be present, calls to mind the extraordinarily long period during which the office of Warden of Merton was held by Dr. Bullock Marsham, its last occupant. Born in 1786, Bullock Marsham was elected in 1825, and held the post unbroken till his death in 1881, when he was succeeded by the Hon. G. C. Brodrick uncle of the present Secretary for War. Speaking a few years back at a Gaudy Dinner in Merton College Hall, Lord Halsbury recalled the fact that Dr. Marsham was Warden of Merton before he was born, and was still Warden of Merton when he became Solicitor-General. More remarkable still was the case of the famous President Routh of Magdalen, who died in 1855, in his hundredth year, and who could remember seeing Dr. Johnson at work in the Bodleian Library.

Mme. Melba has discovered a tenor in Melbourne named Kirby of whom she thinks so much that she has given him a letter of introduction to M. Jean de Reszke. A concert recently held in Melbourne to raise funds to enable him to proceed to Europe for the best tuition netted upwards of £300.

Frau Krupp, the widow of the recently deceased German ironmaster has made another gift of 1,000,000 marks (about £50,000), to the town of Essen. The money is to be expended in a way that will benefit the town generally.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, M. P., is to publish his Gifford Lectures at St. Andrews with Mr. Murray. This lectureship was founded for the study of natural religion, and Mr. Haldane's volume is entitled The Pathway to Reality.

Christian Rudolf De Wet is the famous Boer. general's full name, as his book will remind us it is to be published shortly and the booksellers expect a keen demand for it. To quote De Wet's own words, the book is "the story of my experience and doings" during the war. It has a portrait of him, a map, some plans, and the price is half a guinea.

Mr. James Bryce contributes a preface to a book which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish shortly. It is a translation from the French of a work by M. Ostrogorski, and is entitled Democracy and the Organisation of Political Parties. Mr. Bryce remarks that though political parties are as old as popular government, their nature, their forces, and the modes in which they have been organised have hitherto received comparatively little attention from writers. Even in America, when he began to study the institutions of that country in 1883, he could not find an account of its well-compacted scheme of party organisation.

Some little time before his death Mr. Frank Norris, the American novelist, wrote brightly to a friend about the home which he had made for himself in California. I can, he said, shoot deer from my front windows. The quails are a pest. There's a trout stream just around the corner. We have the Stevensons for near neighbours. This beats a New York apartment. Unhappily he was not long to enjoy surroundings which he seems to have greatly enjoyed, and amid which he might have done valuable literary work.

"Undine," a dream play in three acts, by Mr. W. L. Courtney, is being published by Mr. Heinemann. Another daintily-printed volume which he is bringing out consists of sonnets from Petrarch. They are done by Miss Agnes Tobin, illustrated by Mr. Graham Robertson, and have a preface by Mrs. Meynell. Petrarch, she says, is full of good faith, and because of this he does not deserve the name of sentimentalist which Russell Lowell has given him. The good faith of a vulgar man may be sentimental, Mrs. Meynell adds, not that of so distinguished, and so simple and so entire a nature as this.

In the elder Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature there is an article on a group of men who are known as the Jocular Preachers. They are fully dealt with in a book by Mr. Alexander Denham, which Messrs. Longman are to publish. It is called Some Old Preachers, and the list includes Barletta and his abler compeers, Menot and Maillard. Mr. Denham has made a study of their sermons, of the merry tales contained in these, and of their serious merit. He differs from the view, fostered by French books of memoirs, that the preachers were mere clerical jesters, and thinks there was worth in their work.

Mr. Dent has in preparation a work dealing fully with the subject of municipal seals in the Gothic period. It is by Mr. Gale Pedrick, the author of Monastic Seals of the XIII. Century, and may be called a companion book. It will have fifty plates reproducing the finest examples of thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth century municipal seals. There will be an introduction tracing the rise and progress of the art and indicating its various aspects. These touch upon history, architecture, heraldry, topography, and customs. In that way the book will be more than a study for the expert, since it will have lights upon history and social life.

New York fashionable society was once called the Four Hundred, and though it would recognise more faces than that now, the term has remained in use. A finely-illustrated book which Messrs. Putnam are just issuing may be said to relate to the Four Hundred, in that it is a pedigree of the famous families of New York. Here are some of the family names that occur in it;—Astor, Beekman, Brevoort Clinton, Cornell, Cruger, De Peyster, Duane, Duer Jay, Osgood, Roosevelt, Schuyler, Stuyvesant, Van Buren, Van Cortlandt, Vanderbilt, Van Rensselaar. Needless to recall, New York was once New Amsterdam, so these names are both of Dutch and English origin.

Mr. Murray hopes shortly to publish the book Nova Solyma, which is attributed to John Milton. The discoverer, the Rev. Walter Begley, remarks:—"I here present to the English-speaking world, for the first time, an unknown writer of the seventeenth century of the highest character and interest, and a Latin poet withal of striking imagination as well as of great lyrical sweetness and harmony." That is a judgment on the book in itself, and Mr. Begley thinks it strange that it should have remained unappreciated and ignored for two hundred and fifty years. But there is something more astonishing; the belief, based on internal evidence and inference, that the book is by John Milton himself.

The writer of Nova Solyma must have been a great Latinist, and his work, of which only two copies are known to exist, was printed in that language. Mr. Begley has rendered the four hundred pages of Latin prose and poetry into English, and included a facsimile of the original title-page. He tells us that the author has sought to conceal himself throughout, wishing, after the manner of Apelles, to take his stand out of sight. If Mr. Begley be right in holding Milton the author, he thinks the book was written—most probably, either during his last years at college, or during his peaceful retirement in his father's house at Horton, or possibly in part even slightly earlier. Love, poetry, religion, education, and other enduring subjects all arise in a book which must excite keen interest.

Continuing his picture studies of Old London, Mr T. R. Way has come to the ancient halls of the City companies. Messrs. Bell are about to issue a series of drawings of these halls by him, with historical and descriptive notes by Mr. Philip Norman. Mr. Way remarks in his preface:—"Few of the City halls are of very great antiquity, nearly all having been destroyed in the Great Fire; yet most of those illustrated in this book were rebuilt within a few years after that catastrophe, and many of the finest buildings were the work of Sir Christopher Wren and his immediate followers. They are thus of very great artistic as well as antiquarian interest, and worthy to rank with the Royal Palaces, with some of which Wren's name is also closely connected.

Dr. Robertson Nicol has written an introduction to Southey's "Journal of a Tour in the Netherlands," which Mr Heinemann will issue shortly.—Mr. Dooley's new book, called The Observations of Mr. Dooley, is appearing at once. It has something to say of men and affairs almost from China to Peru.—Dr. Walter Leaf has completed the revision of his translation of the Iliad. It is in two volumes, and the second of these is to be expected soon.—Miss Gosset's selection from the verse of Henry Vaughan, the Silurist, and Miss Elizabeth Gibson's little volume of poetry, A Christmas Garland, are about to be issued by Mr. Elkin Mathews. Miss Edith Calvert illustrates the Christmas Garland.—Mr. Oliphant Smeaton is editing an issue of Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome in the Temple Classics.—Mr. George Allen is publishing in two volumes a History of the Hawtrey Family. It has been prepared by Miss Florence M. Hawtrey, and will be illustrated.—Mr. Pinero has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on March 3 next, and to repeat it before the Birmingham and Midland Institute on March 9. The title of his address will be Robert Louis Stevenson: The Dramatist.

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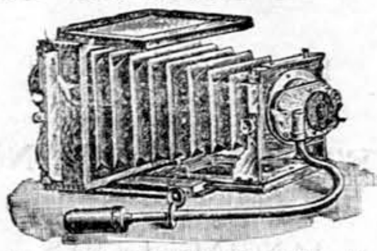

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DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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2 years at 5½ „ „

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Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

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W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

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Lahore,
Amritsar,
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Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 8 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,910,000

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Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

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Acting Manager.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA's AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is mos efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:— It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

NOW READY FREE.

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on receipt of One Anna for postage.

"THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA"
on receipt of One Anna for postage.

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on receipt of One Anna for postage.

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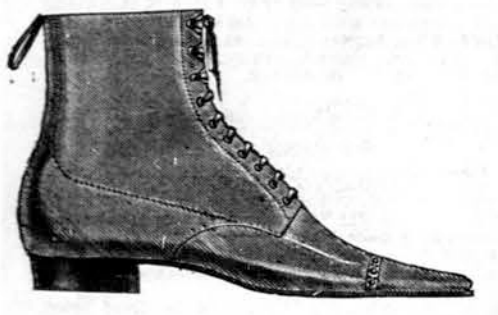

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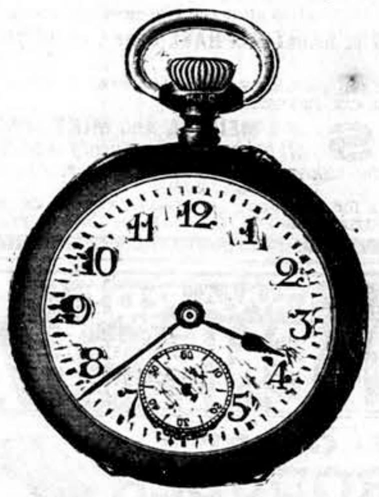

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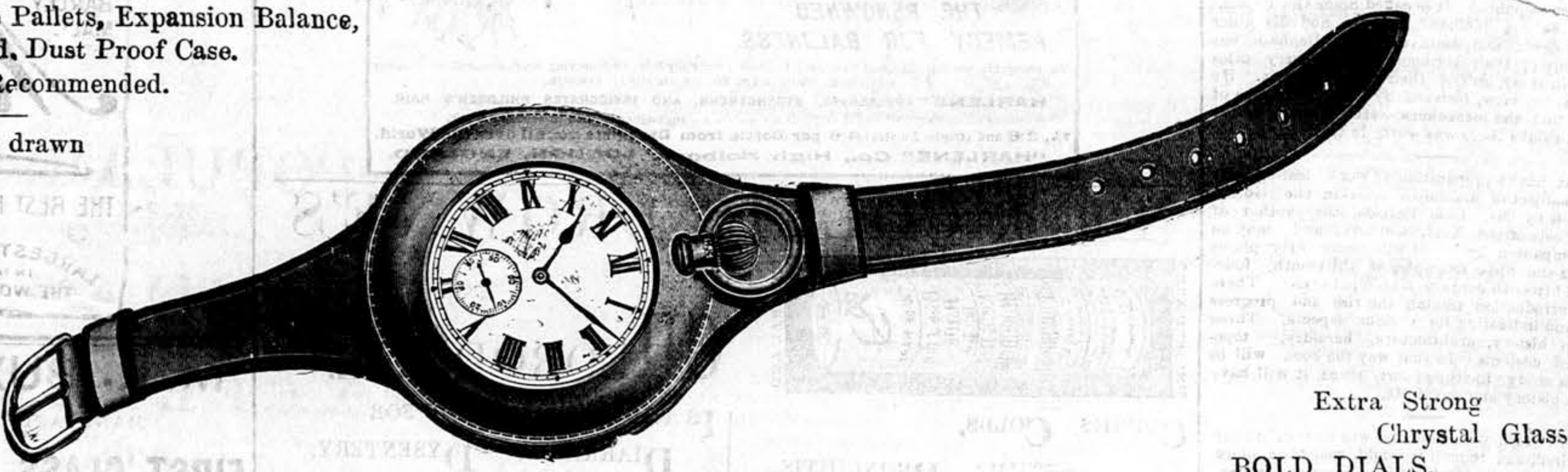

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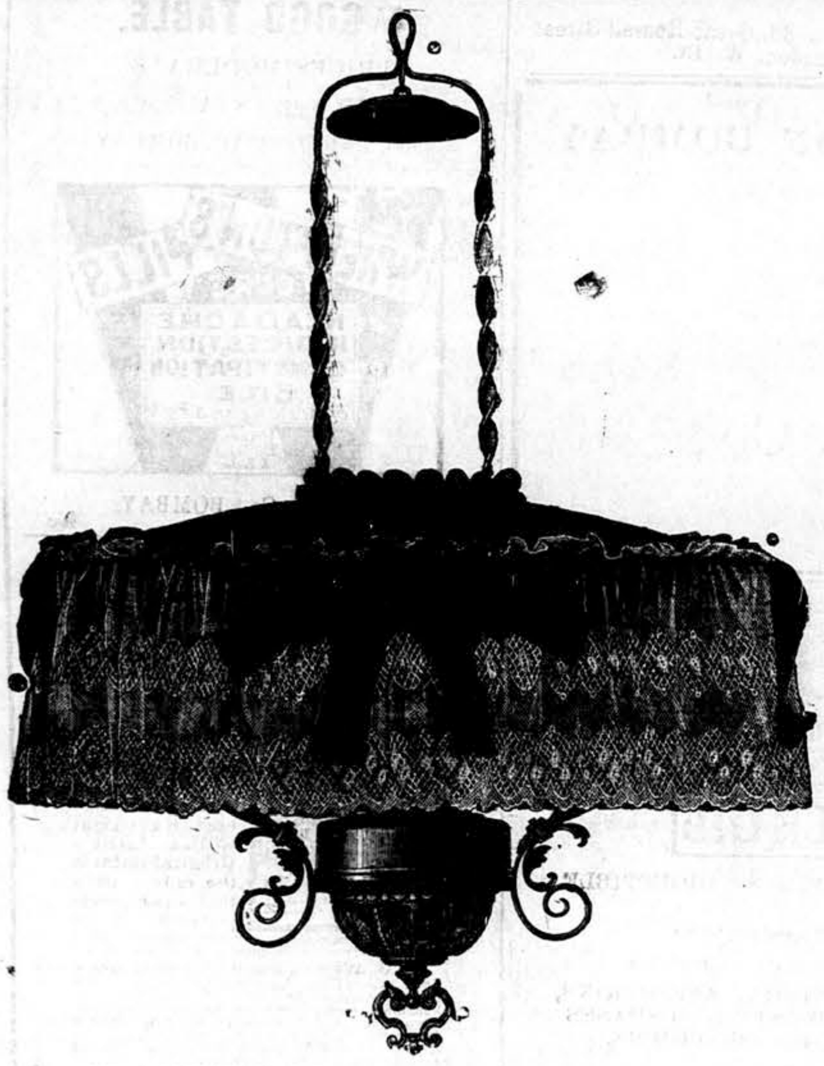

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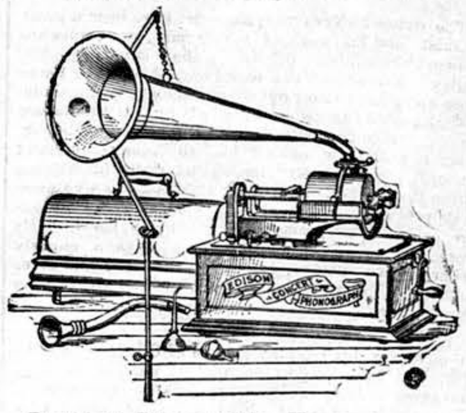

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